FILE DESCRIPTION

NEW YORK FILE

SUBJECT David Greenglass

FILE NO. 65-15336

VOLUME NO. Sub B

SERIALS Newspaper Clippings

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Inventory Worksheet
FD-503 (2-18-77)

VOLUME Sub File B Newspaper Clippings

HEADQUARTERS FILES

REVIEWED BY GRP / [illegible]

File No: 65-15336

Re: David Greenglass

Date: 1/78 (month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages Actual	No. of Pages Released	Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
NR	6/17/50	Brooklyn Eagle	2	2	
NR	6/17/50	Brooklyn Eagle	2	2	
NR	6/17/50	Journal American	3	3	
NR	6/17/50	Herald Tribune	2	2	
NR	6/17/50	News	2	2	
NR	6/17/50	Times	4	4	
NR	6/17/50	London, Eng Daily Telegraph	3	3	
NR	6/18/50	Herald Tribune	1	1	
NR	6/18/50	Brooklyn Eagle	1	1	
NR	6/18/50	Compass	2	2	
NR	6/18/50	Journal American	1	1	
NR	6/18/50	Journal American	1	1	

FBI/DOJ

Inventory Worksheet
FD-503 (2-18-77)

VOLUME Sub File B Newspaper Clippings · HEADQUARTERS FILES · REVIEWED BY JRP

File No: 65-15336 Re: David Youngloan Date: 1/78 (month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages Actual	No. of Pages Released	Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
NR	6/18/50	News	1	1	
NR	6/18/50	Post & Home News	2	2	
NR	6/24/50	News	1	1	
NR	6/24/50	Minor	1	1	
NR	6/24/50	Times	2	2	
NR	7/6/50	Times	1	1	
NR	7/6/50	New Mexico - Santa Fe New Mexican	3	3	
NR	7/6/50	Journal American	1	1	
NR	7/7/50	New Mexico - Albuquerque Journal	2	2	
NR	7/7/50	Times	1	1	
NR	7/7/50	Herald Tribune	1	1	
NR	7/7/50	Post & Home News	1	1	

FBI/DOJ

Inventory Worksheet
FD-503 (2-18-77)

VOLUME Sub File B Newspaper Clippings

HEADQUARTERS FILES

REVIEWED BY JRP

File No: 65-15336

Re: David Greenglass

Date: 1/78 (month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages Actual	No. of Pages Released	Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
NR	7/7/50	NY News	1	1	
NR	7/7/50	NY Compass	1	1	
NR	7/7/50	NY Mirror	1	1	
NR	7/7/50	NY Brooklyn Eagle	1	1	
NR	7/13/50	NY Mirror	2	2	
NR	8/29/50	Jewish Daily "Forward"	3	3	
NR	8/29/50	Jewish Daily "Forward"	3	3	
NR	8/29/50	Jewish Daily "Forward"	3	3	
NR	8/30/50	Jewish Daily "Forward"	4	4	
NR	8/30/50	Jewish Daily "Forward"	4	4	
NR	8/30/50	Jewish Daily "Forward"	4	4	
NR	9/2/50	Jewish Daily "Forward"	4	4	

FBI/DOJ

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FD-503 (2-18-77)

NEW YORK FILES

VOLUME Sub File B Newspaper Clippings

REVIEWED BY JRP

File No: 65-15336 Re: David Hunglover

Date: 1/78 (month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages Actual	No. of Pages Released	*	Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
NR	9/2/50	Jewish Daily "Forward"	4	4		
NR	9/2/50	Jewish Daily "Forward"	4	4		
NR	10/19/50	NY Mirror	1	1		
NR	10/19/50	NY Compass	1	1		
NR	10/19/50	NY Herald Tribune	2	2		
NR	10/19/50	NY News	1	1		
NR	10/19/50	NY World Telegram & Sun	1	1		
NR	10/19/50	NY Times	1	1		
NR	2/3/51	NY Mirror	1	1		
NR	4/6/51	NY Post & Home News	2	2		
NR	4/7/51	NY Brooklyn Eagle	1	1		
NR	4/7/51	NY Herald Tribune	2	2		

*Designated to or from Bureau and/or Albuquerque. New York

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Inventory Worksheet
FD-503 (2-18-77)

NEW YORK FILES

VOLUME Sub File B Newspaper Clippings

REVIEWED BY JKP

File No. 65-15336 Re: David Ehrenglass

Date: 1/78 (month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages Actual	No. of Pages Released	*	Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
NR	4/7/51	NY News	3	3		
NR	4/7/51	NY Mirror	2	2		
NR	4/7/51	NY Times	4	4		
NR	4/8/51	NY Compass	1	1		
NR	4/6/51	NY Journal American	1	1		
NR	4/7/51	NY Journal American	3	3		
NR	4/6/51	NY Journal American	1	1		
NR	4/23/51	NY Post & Home News	2	2		
NR	9/10/51	NY Post & Home News	1	1		
NR	11/19/51	NY Post	1	1		
NR	2/27/52	NY Post	1	1		
NR	11/3/53	NY Times	1	1		

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FBI/DOJ

Inventory Worksheet
FD-603 (2-16-77)

NEW YORK FILES

VOLUME Sub File B Newspaper Clippings

REVIEWED BY JCP

File No: 65-15336 Re: David Ginsberglass

Date: 1/78 (month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages Actual	No. of Pages Released	*	Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
NR	11/3/53	NY Post	1	1		
NR	11/6/53	NY Brooklyn Eagle	1	1		
NR	4/27/56	NY Journal American	1	1		
NR	4/28/56	NY Mirror	2	2		
NR	4/28/56	NY Times	1	1		
NR	4/28/56	NY Herald Tribune	2	2		
NR	1/10/58	NY World Telegram & Sun	1	1		
NR	2/4/58	NY Times	1	1		
NR	2/4/58	NY Daily News	1	1		
NR	3/21/58	NY World Telegram & Sun	1	1		
NR	3/22/58	NY Herald Tribune	1	1		
NR	3/22/58	NY Mirror	1	1		

*Designated to or from Bureau and/or Albuquerque: New York

FBI/DOJ

Form No. 1—D. of J.

U. S. Department of Justice

(MATERIAL MUST NOT BE REMOVED FROM OR ADDED TO THIS FILE)

FEDERAL BUREAU

of

INVESTIGATION

MAJOR CASE

See also Nos.

65-1-1336

Newspaper Clipping

SEIZED IN RED SPY RING—Head bowed, ex-GI David Greenglass, 28, is hustled to jail by U. S. marshals after being held in $100,000 bail in Manhattan Federal Court.

Ex-GI's A-Spy Role Stuns His Mother

She Thought He Was Pushing Barrow At Super-Secret Los Alamos Project

The mother of David Greenglass was bewildered today by his admission that he was giving away atomic bomb secrets to Russia at a time when she thought he was "pushing an Army wheelbarrow."

A Austrian-born Mrs. Tessie Greenglass, 48, who lives with her son's family in a ramshackle Lower East Side tenement at 265 Rivington St., said she knew nothing about her "baby's" Army career except that he received "several medals." She said she "hardly heard from him" during the period when he was working at the Los Alamos, N. M., atomic bomb project.

Greenglass, 28, whose father was a Russian-born naturalized American, was arrested by FBI agents Thursday night on charges of handing over restricted information to Harry Gold, confessed Soviet spy courier, while at Los Alamos in 1945.

The FBI men revealed that by his own admission, Greenglass was a member of the Young Communist League in 1938. But Edward Scheidt, head of the New York FBI office, when asked if a security check had been made on Greenglass before his assignment to Los Alamos, refused to comment.

Greenglass, a graduate of Seward High School in 1940, attended Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute for several months.

His mother said she was surprised to learn that her son, with authorities he had considered "running away or com-

Continued on Page 8

Ex-GI's A-Spy Role Stuns His Mother

Continued from Page 1

mitting suicide" after Gold's arrest in May.

"This I can tell you," she said. "You have a child under your arms until a certain age and then you can't butt in."

Greenglass was arraigned yesterday on a conspiracy charge and held in $100,000 bail. He was taken to the Federal House of Detention, Manhattan, to await a hearing next Friday on the Government's motion to send him to New Mexico for trial. A complaint has been filed against him in Albuquerque.

Mrs. Greenglass came from her own tenement flat to stay at her son's several months ago when his wife, Ruth, 26, was burned in a gas stove explosion. The younger Mrs. Greenglass was brought home from the hospital yesterday but was not told of her husband's arrest.

'Very Good' to Tots

Greenglass' mother said her son was "very good" at helping out with his two children, Stephen, 4, and Barbara, 1 month. At his arraignment, he told the court he should be allowed to go home to make the baby's formula.

At Los Alamos, Richard Elliott, public relations director, said Greenglass was one of about 1,500 enlisted men who worked on the bomb.

Maj. Gen. Leslie R. Groves, wartime head of the Manhattan atomic project, said at South Norwalk, Conn., that Greenglass "might" have passed on important atomic information if he had obtained it from "someone in a responsible position" at the project.

"If he passed on only information he was legitimately entitled to know, I suspect it was not too important," Groves said.

FBI Seen Pressing All-Out A-Spy Drive

Speculation Rife On How Many in U. S. Aided Reds

Washington, June 17 (U.P.)—The FBI may be engaged today in one of the most sweeping crackdowns on suspected spies and subversives in the history of the country.

Apprehensive Congressmen wondered just how many Americans participated with British scientist K. E. J. Fuchs in an international Soviet spy ring.

So far the FBI has rounded up three suspected members of the apparatus. It was silent on the possibility of further arrests, but many Congressmen speculated that the crackdown is not yet over.

They were angry that Russia apparently operated a widespread spy ring in the United States at the very time this country was helping her beat back the Nazi hordes during the war. All demanded the vigorous prosecution of all suspected of being her agents.

Three In Net So Far

The three Americans arrested so far are:

1—Harry Gold, 30-year-old biochemist of Philadelphia. He was arrested last month and, according to the FBI, confessed that he was the go-between for

Continued on Page 8

From NY B'klyn Eagle

DATED JUN 17 1950

FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

FBI Is Seen Pressing All-Out Drive on Spies

Continued from Page 1

Fuchs and Russian officials in this country during the war.

2—Alfred D. Slack, 48, a chemist. He was arrested in Syracuse Thursday night and charged with giving highly classified information on a secret wartime explosive. He will be tried in Knoxville.

3—David Greenglass, 28, a former army sergeant who was arrested in New York yesterday. Greenglass, who worked on "the bomb itself" at Los Alamos, N. M., was accused of dipping Gold secret atomic data.

In addition, the FBI took into custody yesterday Dr. Sidney Weinbaum, 52, formerly of the jet-propulsion laboratory of the California Institute of Technology, on charges that he swore falsely he was not a Communist.

The FBI emphasized, however, that Weinbaum's arrest had no connection with any other case.

Congressional atomic and espionage experts, who were shocked by Fuchs' arrest, have been aware the FBI was tracking down his American accomplices. But other lawmakers were apprehensive about the scope of Soviet espionage in this country.

Accuses Truman

In Winchester, Va., last night Representative Burr P. Harrison (D., Va.) said U. S. atomic secrets "were stolen almost at will by the Russians" despite assurances from Attorney General J. Howard McGrath that they are safe.

He accused President Truman of minimizing the danger of Communist espionage in this country.

Representative Clare Magee (D., Mo.) said Russia's policy of "spying on us while we were sending billions of dollars in supplies to help her in the war effort was outrageous."

"The theft of military information which then has no connection with the war cannot be justified in any way," he added.

Representative Harold O. Lovre (R., S. D.) said bluntly that "the whole thing smells bad."

"What was wrong in those critical days?" he asked. "Were there too many Hiss es, Remingtons, Lees and Wallaces playing footsie with the Russians?

"Although a lot of horses have been stolen, it's not too late to close the barn door. Our security must be tightened and traitors in government exposed and prosecuted."

Senator Sees '3 or 4 Here,' 2 in England

More arrests were forecast today in the international spy ring that handed America's atomic secrets to Red Russia, lock, stock and bomb.

After two spy arrests within 24 hours, both Americans, Sen. Hickenlooper (R) of Iowa, former chairman of the Congressional Atomic Energy Committee, said:

"There should be three or four more arrests in this country and a couple more in England."

The latest suspect swept up by the FBI as a link in the spy web, David Greenglass, 28, a fat former Army sergeant, was under guard in the Federal House of Detention here while awaiting a hearing next Friday on removal to Albuquerque, N. M.

It was at Albuquerque in June or July, 1945, the Government charged, that Greenglass gave secret defense information to Harry Gold, Philadelphia chemist, who has been indicted as a member of the Russian spy ring.

AN ADMITTED RED.

Yet to be explained by the Government was how Greenglass eased through a supposedly spy-tight security screen and was assigned to the atomic bomb project although he was an admitted member of the Young Communist League as long ago as 1938.

Atomic experts said the dates mentioned in the espionage complaint could be significant. The first atomic bomb was set off in a tower on a New Mexico desert July 16, 1945.

TITLE

CLASS

From

BY Joanna C. Amer

DATE JUN 17 1950

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ASAC 1
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SEC 1
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It was pointed out that Greenglass could have tipped off the secret atomic bomb project or the actual loot to Soviet Russia.

Exactly what information Greenglass could have passed along was not made clear. The Government complaint mentioned only writings, documents, sketches, notes and information relating to nuclear fission.

Atomic authorities pointed out this could indicate he had confederates within the Manhattan (A-Bomb) Project at Los Alamos, N. M., where he was stationed as an Army sergeant.

Greenglass was accused of passing the secrets to Gold who in turn relayed American defense information to Klaus Fuchs, convicted British spy, who handed what the ring garnered to the Soviet Intelligence service.

DIPLOMATS NAMED.

For the first time Soviet diplomats were named in the espionage ring—Semen M. Semenov, former employe of the Amtorg Trading Corp., and Anatoli A. Yakovlev, former vice consul in the Soviet Consulate here, now closed. Both are back in Russia.

On Thursday, the FBI nabbed Alfred Dean Slack, 44, a paint chemist in Syracuse, and named him as another link in the spy chain to Gold and Fuchs.

No scientific flash like his alleged colleagues, Greenglass was the product of a lower East Side home at 64 Sheriff st. He was graduated from Haaren High School in 1940 and attended Brooklyn Polytech for one and a half semesters.

He was drafted into the Army April 5, 1943, and was stationed at Los Alamos from August, 1944, to February, 1946. He was honorably discharged Feb. 29, 1946.

His mother, Tessie, 68, a native of Poland, still lives at 64 Sheriff st. She was distraught over his arrest.

Greenglass's wife, Ruth, 26, returned yesterday to their home, a four-room cold water flat at 265 Rivington st., from Gouverneur Hospital, to be greeted by news of her husband's arrest. She was badly burned while cooking Feb. 14.

She since had a second child, Helen, 1 month, and had returned to the hospital last Monday for treatment of a fever. Their other child, Stephen, is four.

SPY SUSPECT . . . Former Army Sgt. DAVID GREENGLASS, 28, latest suspect linked to the international spy ring that handed America's atom secrets to Russia, leaves the Federal Court on his way to the Federal Detention Pen. Greenglass, held in $100,000 bail, awaits a hearing next Friday on removal to Albuquerque, N. M. Journal-American Photo by [illegible]

Ex-Sergeant Seized Here As Atom Spy for Russia; Called Aid of Harry Gold

Arrested Here on Atomic Espionage Charge

Jack Frost

David Greenglass (left) after his arraignment yesterday. He is handcuffed to Deputy U. S. Marshal Al Gibson (with cigar)

Bail Set at $100,000; Was at Los Alamos

Reported Admitting Aid to Soviets; Jet Scientist Seized as Red Perjurer

By John Chabot Smith

David Greenglass [illegible], of 265 Remington Street, was arrested yesterday on a charge of conspiring to give atomic secrets to the Soviet Union in 1945, and held in $100,000 bail when he was arraigned before United States Commissioner Edward W. McDonald in the United States Court House, Foley Square.

Failing to raise the bond, Greenglass was taken to the Federal Detention Headquarters, 427 West Street.

Commissioner McDonald fixed next Friday at 2:30 p. m. as the time for a hearing on the government's motion to send Greenglass to New Mexico for trial. The complaint was filed in Albuquerque, N. M., charging that Greenglass gave secrets to Harry Gold while serving as a technical sergeant in the grade of sergeant in the United States Army at the Los Alamos atomic bomb laboratory.

Third Arrest Made

The arrest of Greenglass followed by less than twenty-four hours that of Alan Nunn May, forty-four, of Birmingham, who was booked as an accomplice of Gold. May was arrested by the F. B. I. as an intermediary between the Soviet intelligence service and sources of secret information in this country. A source in his source accounts in the F. B. I. was Dr. Klaus Fuchs, naturalized British atomic scientist who was convicted of espionage last February in London.

In Pasadena, Calif., the F. B. I. arrested Dr. Saul Mirsky, a Russian-born scientist who worked for three years in a secret atomic propulsion laboratory at the California Institute of Technology, on charges that he concealed membership in the Communist Party. The F. B. I. said he arrived had

(Continued on page 4, column 6)

Atom Spy

(Continued from page one)

no connection with the Greenglass-Gold-Slack case or any other.

Edward Scheidt, special agent in charge of the New York office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, said Greenglass was questioned Thursday afternoon and admitted his part in the spy plot that night. He was placed under arrest yesterday morning on the basis of statements he had made, Mr. Scheidt said.

Mr. Scheidt quoted Greenglass as explaining his actions by saying: "I felt it was gross negligence on the part of the United States not to give Russia the information about the atom bomb because she was an ally."

Mr. Scheidt said Greenglass admitted having been a member of the Young Communist League in 1938, but denied being a member of the Communist party any time after that. He said the young man's father, Barnett Greenglass, was born in Russia and naturalized in the United States April 6, 1921. The elder Greenglass died March 7, 1949.

Greenglass, heavily built with close-cropped black, wavy hair, appeared for the arraignment at 1:50 p. m. with Herbert J. Fabricant, a member of the firm of Rogge, Fabricant, Gordan and Goldman, 401 Broadway. Mr. Fabricant said the firm had been retained by "a member of the family."

O. John Rogge, former Assistant Attorney General, arrived a few minutes later to represent the prisoner, and when he heard the amount of bail sought by the government he protested that it was "destroying the Constitution."

When Mr. Rogge finished, Irving H. Saypol, United States Attorney, said "Mr. Rogge should speak for himself." He pointed out the offense charged was punishable by death, and therefore bail need not be granted at all. He added that the prisoner had made statements indicating that he contemplated attempting escape or suicide.

Greenglass shook his head and opened his mouth to say something. Commissioner McDonald told him to let his attorney speak for him, and to stand next to his attorney so he could tell him what to say.

The knot of men before the bar in the tiny ground-floor hearing room shifted their position while Greenglass moved next to Mr. Rogge. Mr. Saypol said the only hysterical person present was Mr Rogge. Mr. Rogge denied it, and Commissioner McDonald interposed: "The only thing that makes us all a little hysterical is the seriousness of the charge. I fix bail at $100,000."

Greenglass was taken to the United States Marshal's office, where Mr. Rogge said he wanted to confer with his client. Mr. Saypol told reporters that Greenglass had said to F. B. I. agents that "after Gold was picked up if it hadn't been for his wife he was thinking of running away or committing suicide."

Mr. Rogge had previously referred to the prisoner's wife and two children, and Greenglass had said: "I have to go home and make the formula."

Mrs. Ruth Greenglass, the defendant's wife, was in Gouverneur Hospital during the arraignment. Her baby, Barbara Elaine, was born a month ago, but Mrs. Greenglass was returned to the hospital on Monday for further treatment of burns incurred on Feb. 14, according to her mother-in-law, Mrs. Tessie Greenglass. On that date a gas stove exploded and set fire to Mrs. Greenglass's clothes, burning her so badly she was in the hospital for two months. After the baby was born some of the skin grafts opened and became infected.

At 3:20 p. m. yesterday she went home in a private ambulance. She is twenty-six and has been married since November, 1942.

During her absence from home her mother, Mrs. M. J. Printz, has been taking care of the baby and her four-year-old brother, Steven. They live in a four-room cold-water flat on the third floor of 265 Rivington Street on the lower East Side where Greenglass moved after his discharge from the Army in 1946.

Greenglass was respected by his neighbors, and neither they nor his family had any suspicion of espionage or Communist activities. His mother, who comes from Austria, said: "You have a child under your arm until a certain age and then you don't butt in any more." His brother's wife, Mrs. Louis Greenglass, said "he was a good boy. They don't come any better." When she heard about the charge she said "impossible." Until the reporters came she had not known why Greenglass was arrested.

Neither Greenglass's mother nor his sister-in-law had ever heard of Harry Gold. His mother said Greenglass won some medals in the Army, but she did not know what they were or where they are now. She said he never talked about his work in the army, and when she once asked him what it was he said "pushing a wheelbarrow."

His mother said his brother, Louis, is forty-one and he has another brother, Bernard, thirty-three. She said he also has a sister, but refused to give her name. His mother lives at 64 Sheriff Street, where Greenglass was born, around the corner from his Rivington Street home.

According to the F. B. I., Greenglass was born March 3, 1922, was graduated in 1940 from Haaren High School, attended one semester at Brooklyn Polytechnic High School the same year, and was inducted in the Army on April 8, 1943. He was honorably discharged in February, 1946. Later he attended Pratt Institute for one and a half semesters. The F. B. I. said he was a machinist earning between $75 and $130 a week, depending on overtime, and he was employed in Brooklyn. He did not name the employer.

Conspiracy Is Charged

The complaint against Greenglass charges that he conspired with Gold and "Antoli A. Yakovlev, alias John, and divers other persons to the deponent unknown . . . to communicate, deliver and transmit to a foreign government . . . documents writing, sketches, notes and information relating to the national defense . . . relating to atomic energy and nuclear fission." This was said to have occurred "from on or about Jan. 1, 1945," and that Greenglass gave information to Gold "in June or July, 1945."

The F. B. I. said Greenglass obtained his information himself, not from other spies.

Meanwhile, Slack, Gold's other alleged confederate, was being held incomunicado under a strict guard in Oneida County Jail at Utica. Clarence Doll, United States Marshal, said it was "extremely unlikely that any one except officials could talk to him or see him," according to the United Press.

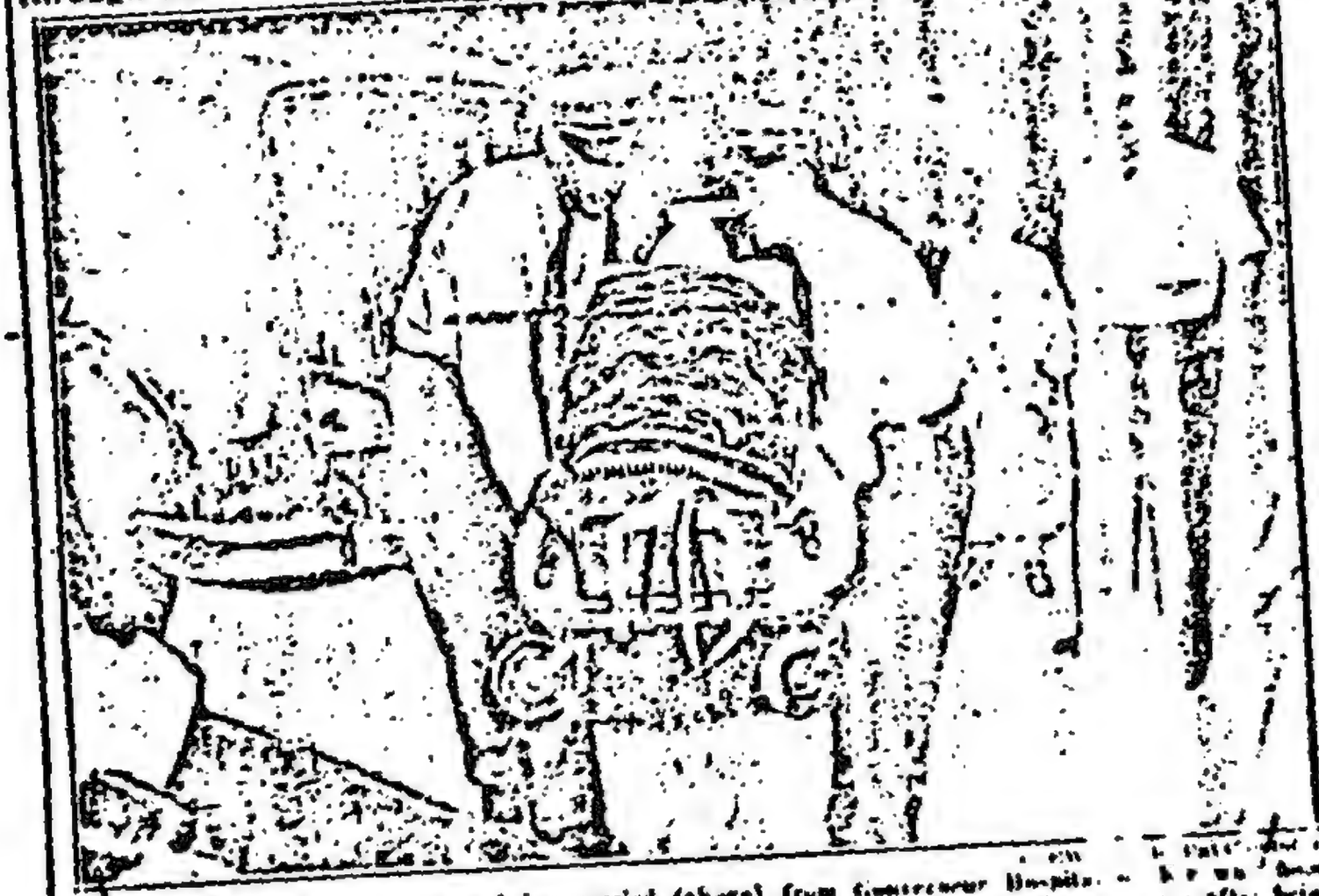
United States authorities were moving to have him extradited to Tennessee to stand trial. Authorities said extradition papers would probably be signed today by Judge Stephen W. Brennan in United States District Court.

In Washington, J. Edgar Hoover, F. B. I. head, said Slack admitted giving Gold a sample of an American-developed high explosive 50 per cent more powerful than TNT. Army officials identified it as RDX, a white crystalline powder invented in Germany in 1899 but never before produced cheaply enough for military use.

Jail Ex-Commie Youth As A-Traitor While Gl

By Norma Abrams and Kermit Jaediker

A former member of the Young Communist League who somehow slipped through the Government's security screen to work on the atom bomb at the Los



While Mrs. Ruth Greenglass was being carried (above) from Gimbel's Hospital yesterday afternoon, her husband was in jail accused as a spy. She had developed burned in her kitchen.

Alamos, N. M., project was accused yesterday of betraying secrets of its manufacture to Harry Gold, indicted in a Russian spy plot.

The Associated Press

David Greenglass
Arrested by FBI.

The ex-Cpl. David Greenglass, 28, St., a machinist, was jailed in $100,000 conspiring with Gold, an accused Soviet transmit to Russia information "relating and nuclear fission," U. S. Attorney Irving Greenglass actually was engaged in constr while he was an Army technical sergeant

Edward Schmidt, special agent in charge of the FBI office here, quoted Greenglass as giving this explanation:

"I felt it was gross negligence on the part of the United States and to give Russia the information about the atom bomb, because she was an ally."

Second in 24 Hours.

The arrest of Greenglass was the second in 24 hours in the reported Gold spy plot. Thursday, the FBI arrested chemist Alfred Dean Slack in Syracuse as an accomplice of Gold. Gold, a businessman arrested May 23 in Philadelphia, was arraigned in an indictment of serving as an intermediary between

his name charge of and others to atomic energy Hill, Sayre said and the Atomic Energy Commission in Los Alamos.

Dr. Klaus Fuchs, scientist-traitor, a British scientist and member of the atomic energy commission, was a trusted friend of Greenglass's sister.

A grand jury in New Mexico is expected to indict Greenglass and his wife, Ruth, on charges of conspiring with Gold in transmitting information to Russia. The grand jury in New Mexico is expected to indict Greenglass and his wife, Ruth, on charges of conspiring with Gold in transmitting information to Russia. [illegible]

Page 20, Col. 1

Arrest Ex-Commie Youth As A-Traitor While GI

(Continued from page 1)

d until Aug. 6, 1945, that the first tom bomb used in warfare was opped on Hiroshima, Japan. The rst atom bomb blast in history as set off in New Mexico on July 4, 1945.

Scheidt was asked if a security heck had been made on Greenglass efore his assignment to Los Alamos. He refused to comment.

r. Fuchs, now serving a 14-year all term in Britain, frequently isited the U. S. during the war nd postwar period and, as an offiial British Government visitor, ad access to important atomic boratory work at Los Alamos.

Picked Up Thursday.

The FBI said that Greenglass as picked up at his home for questioning on Thursday. He did not ake a statement, the FBI added, ntil after several hours' interrogaion. His arrest was announced hortly after noon yesterday.

A hearing, aimed at removing Greenglass to New Mexico for rosecution there, was held later fore U. S. Commissioner Edward 7. McDonald in the U. S. Courtroom. Kaypol told McDonald that on the basis of the statement this fendant made," it was charged hat Greenglass conveyed to Gold information relating to individuals mployed at the Los Alamos project nd "technical information relating o the manufacturing process of he atom bomb."

According to Kaypol, Greenglass ad declared he felt the U. S. "was ot treating our ally, Russia, airly."

Now and then during the hearing, Greenglass, a man about five eet 10 inches in height, with a ound face and a crew haircut, iggled nervously.

O. John Rogge, retained by the amily as Greenglass' lawyer, said ot the nation had become "completely hysterical." He said that nder the impact of "fear and hysteria, we're destroying our Constitution."

The Rogge oratory was delivered in opposing Kaypol's request for $100,000 bail. McDonald replied that other defendants had been held in similar bail.

Makes Formula for Baby.

Rogge said he supposed this was a reference to the case of Gerhart Eisler, Red agent who skipped his bail and the U. S. to become a big-shot in East Germany. Rogge said Eisler never wanted to stay in the U. S. He pointed out that Greenglass lived in New York, had two children here. He turned to Greenglass. "You do have two children, don't you?"

Greenglass' face brightened. "Yes, I have to make a formula for my baby." He giggled again.

Rogge charged the Government was attempting "a totalitarian system" and said that setting of $100,000 bail would "wipe out our Constitution." McDonald disagreed.

Kaypol declared he had been advised that after Greenglass was arrested "he spoke of escaping or committing suicide." Rogge quickly pointed out that Greenglass had just shaken his head. Rogge asked the defendant if he had made the statement Kaypol had attributed to him, and Greenglass smiled and said he hadn't heard Kaypol.

The matter was dropped there and McDonald fixed the $100,000 bail. Another hearing will be held next Friday.

Kaypol later gave reporters a slightly amended version of Greenglass' statement about fleeing. The defendant reportedly told the FBI that after he learned of Gold's arrest, he thought of flight or suicide, but was deterred by love for his wife and children.

Faces Death Penalty.

Inasmuch as wartime espionage was involved, the death penalty is a possibility.

The complaint that led to Greenglass' arrest stated that he conspired with Gold; Anatoli A. Yakovlev, former Soviet vice Consul in New York, and others on or about Jan. 1, 1945, to send Russia atom data. It charged that the conspiracy continued "for a considerable period."

According to FBI chief J. Edgar Hoover, Yakovlev is the "John Doe, alias John" named in the indictment returned against Gold recently by a Brooklyn grand jury.

By his own admission, the FBI said, Greenglass was a member of the Young Communist League in 1934.

He lives with his wife, Ruth, 26, and their children, Barbara Helen, 1 month, and Stephen, 4, in a four-room cold water flat in an East Side tenement. He was born in New York, a son of Barnet and Tessie Greenglass. Barnet, who was born in Russia, became a citizen of the U. S. in 1921. He died a year ago.

Blames Color-Blindness

The defendant's mother, who is 66 and lives at 61 Sheriff St., around the corner from her son's home, told a reporter that David was color-blind. She added bitterly that "if he wasn't color-blind, he wouldn't be in all this trouble." This might have meant that he would have been in combat, rather than assigned to Los Alamos.

He was graduated from Harren High School in 1939 and attended Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute for a semester. He was inducted in the Army in 194[illegible] and stationed at Los Alamos from August, 1944, to February, 194[illegible].

Right after his discharge from the Army, according to [illegible], he opened a machine shop at [illegible] Station and Pitt Streets where he made tools. He operated it [illegible] years. Since then, [illegible] he has been employed [illegible] machinist. She [illegible] don't know where.

With pathetic [illegible] that "he has been [illegible] and continuous." [illegible]

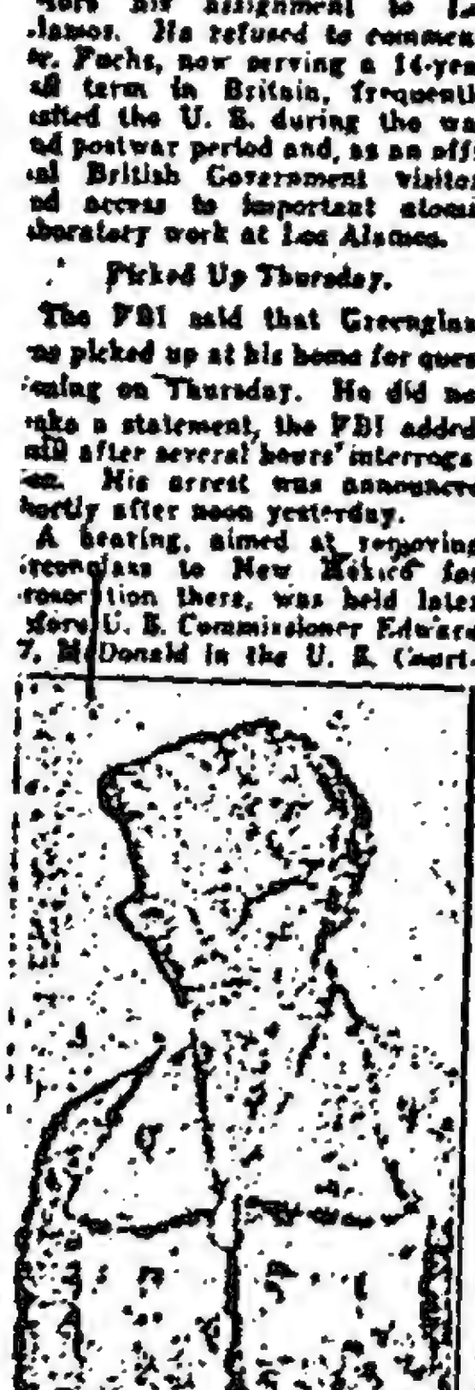
"Never Talked [illegible]".

He never discussed [illegible] with her.

His wife was hospitalized Feb. 11 while [illegible] to Governor H[illegible] for treatment, gave birth [illegible] there, and left the institution [illegible] months. She [illegible] last Monday and [illegible] to the hospital. At [illegible] day she was taken [illegible] in a private ambulance.

(Other picture on page 2)

Alfred Dean Slack, [illegible] in U. S. Commissioner's office, Syracuse, following his arrest [illegible] charge of espionage.



A disconsolate Mrs. Julia Slack walks to her home in Clay, N. Y., following her husband's arrest on espionage charge.

Chemist Awaiting Removal to Tennessee

Syracuse, June [illegible] — A Syracuse chemist awaited removal to Tennessee today to face charges of espionage in connection with Klaus Fuchs' spy ring that passed atomic secrets to Russia.

Alfred Dean Slack, 41, was held in Onondaga County Jail [illegible] pending legal proceedings necessary to his transfer to Knoxville. He was arrested last [illegible] by FBI agents here.

Admitted It, They Say.

They said he had admitted [illegible] samples of the secret high explosive RDX to Gold. RDX, a white crystalline solid that [illegible] with TNT and is 50% more powerful than the latter.

Slack, awaiting trial, is accused of passing over the same and much more secrets to this city's principal [illegible] Semenov, an employee of the Russian Amtorg Trading Corp., who left the U. S. in 1948.

Gold's arrest resulted from information obtained by the FBI from Dr. Klaus Fuchs, [illegible] British atomic spy serving a prison term in England.

"Quiet, Hard Worker."

Slack, described by neighbors as quiet and hard working, [illegible] taken to the Onondaga Jail last night after arraignment before a U. S. Commissioner. He had been [illegible] after driving to his $75 a week post here from his home in Clay, about 12 miles north of Syracuse.

FBI agents returned the car keys to his wife, the former Jo[illegible] Wolcott of Syracuse.

EX-~~G.I. SEIZED HERE~~ ON CHARGE HE GAVE BOMB DATA TO GOLD

East Side Machinist, Father of Two, Says He Felt Russia, as Ally, Merited Aid

HE WORKED AT LOS ALAMOS

Could Get Death Sentence—$100,000 Bail Set—Scientist Arrested in California

By EDWARD RANZAL

A 28-year-old former Young Communist League member who, while in the Army and working at the atomic bomb project in Los Alamos, N. M., in 1945, allegedly passed on atomic secrets destined for Russia, was arrested yesterday by the Federal Bureau of Investigation on espionage charges.

Arraigned before United States Commissioner Edward W. McDonald, David Greenglass, a machinist, of 265 Rivington Street, was held in $100,000 bail. He was accused of handing highly restricted information on the atomic bomb to Harry Gold, Philadelphia biochemist recently indicted for passing information from the convicted British spy, Klaus Fuchs, to the Russian Intelligence service.

Because the overt acts were said to have taken place during wartime—the information assertedly was passed before the bomb was tested or dropped at Hiroshima—Greenglass if convicted faces a maximum penalty of death.

Had Considered Flight

The machinist, who is married and has two small children, told F. B. I. agents that since Gold's arrest last May 23 "I thought of running away or committing suicide."

Explaining his acts, Greenglass told the F. B. I.: "I felt it was gross negligence on the part of the United States not to give Russia the information about the atom bomb because she was an ally."

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FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

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[illegible] wife and [illegible] children, he had considered "running away or committing suicide" after Gold's arrest.

$100,000 Bail Is [illegible]d

The prosecutor said that in 1944 Greenglass was a technical sergeant assigned to the Los Alamos atomic bomb project. Later, Mr. Saypol told reporters that Greenglass had "worked on the bomb itself."

Mr. Saypol asked that bail of $100,000 be fixed.

O. John Rogge, attorney for Greenglass, contended that such a large amount was unreasonable. He said:

"Our Constitution provides that reasonable bail should be accepted, and the figure of $100,000 means that we've lost our heads in this country. It's getting so that we are destroying the provision of our Constitution, which provides for the fixing of reasonable bail. You're, in effect, saying he is unbailable."

While Mr. Rogge was explaining that Greenglass always had lived in the United States and that he was married and had two children, the machinist interrupted:

"I have to make a formula for the baby."

Mr. Rogge continued: "If it weren't we are under the impact of a cold war of hysteria I would ask for bail of $2,500. I think $5,000 is reasonable."

Commissioner McDonald commented: "The only thing that makes us a little hysterical is the seriousness of the charge. Bail is set at $100,000."

EX-G.I. SEIZED HERE IN ESPIONAGE CASE

Continued From Page 1

cial agent in charge of the New York office of the F. B. I.

Born at 64 Sheriff Street, where his 68-year-old mother, Mrs. Tessie Greenglass, still lives, Greenglass has lived all his life on the Lower East Side. His father, Barnet, also a machinist, died a year ago. The latter was born in Russia and became a naturalized citizen in 1921. Mrs. Greenglass is a native of Poland.

A graduate of Haaren High School, Greenglass attended Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute for one semester in 1940. In 1948 he attended Pratt Institute in Brooklyn for one and a half semesters.

The F. B. I. said he had admitted that in 1938 he joined the Young Communist League, but did not indicate the duration of his membership.

Served at Los Alamos

He was inducted into the Army on April 5, 1943, and received an honorable discharge on Feb. 25, 1946. From August, 1944, until he was discharged he was assigned as a machinist at the atomic bomb project in Los Alamos.

Mr. Scheidt would not say if Greenglass received pay for the information he assertedly transmitted. Nor would he comment on how Gold was believed to have gained contact with the former G.I.

Seven years ago Greenglass married the former Ruth Printz and for the last five years they have been livi in the Rivington Street tenement. They have two children, Steven, 3½ years old, and Barbara, one m nth.

The suspect, who has been working in a Brooklyn plant, earns from $75 to $130 a week.

Last February his wife upset a small gas burner in the bedroom of their four-room apartment, her night clothes caught fire and she was burned seriously. Mrs. Greenglass returned to her home in a private ambulance yesterday.

Neighbors regarded them as a quiet couple. They were well thought of in the section.

While waiting to be arraigned, Greenglass appeared unconcerned, laughing and joking with an F. B. I. agent. When he appeared before Commissioner McDonald in light blue trousers, a white shirt without a tie, and khaki-colored windbreaker, he paid more attention to reporters' notes than to the proceedings.

United States Attorney Irving H. Saypol told the commissioner that Greenglass had said that but

Russian spy [illegible] since Fuchs talked to F. B. I. agents in London. The first was that of Gold. On Thursday the F. B. I. seized Alfred Dean Slack, 44-year-old Syracuse chemist. He admitted giving samples of a secret high explosive to Gold.

Slack, who worked at Kingsport, Tenn., where the secret explosive was manufactured, and later on the Manhattan atomic project at Oak Ridge, Tenn., is being held in Utica in $100,000 bail for transfer to Knoxville for trial.

Meanwhile, in Pasadena, Calif., Dr. Sidney Weinbaum, a Russian-born scientist who worked for three years at California Institute of Technology's super-secret jet propulsion laboratory, was arrested yesterday on charges that he had concealed membership in the Communist party. Accused of perjury and fraud against the Government, Dr. Weinbaum was held in $5,000 bail.

The espionage complaint against Greenglass was signed in Albuquerque, N. M. Commissioner McDonald set Friday for a removal hearing.

Link to Gold Charged

The specific charge reads: "In or about the month of June or July, 1945, [illegible] Gold to [illegible] defendant David Greenglass met and conferred with Harry Gold and at that time delivered to said Harry Gold information relating to the National Defense of the United States."

The complaint further declared that for a considerable period after Jan. 1, 1945, Greenglass "did, the United States then and there being at war, conspire, combine, confederate and agree with Harry Gold, Anatoli A. Yakovley, alias John, and divers other persons" to transmit information to Russia. Yakovley, a Soviet agent, has returned to Russia.

The charge declared that the men acted "with intent and reason to believe that it would be used to the advantage of a foreign nation, to wit, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics."

The principals, it was asserted, further conspired to transmit to Russia, directly or indirectly, documents, writings, sketches, notes and information relating to atomic energy and nuclear fission.

Greenglass, a chunky man who is five feet eight inches tall and weighs 190 pounds, was picked up at his home on Thursday afternoon by F. B. I. agents. Obtaining in the beginning, the machinist broke down after several hours of questioning and gave a statement, according to Edward Scheidt, spe-

Continued on Page 2, Column 7

FORMER U.S. SOLDIER ON ATOM BOMB SPY CHARGE

TWO MORE ARRESTS BY F.B.I.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

NEW YORK, Friday.

A former United States Army non-commissioned officer, who was said to have worked on "the atomic bomb itself," was arrested here to-day on a charge of delivering atomic secrets to Russia.

At the same time a scientist formerly employed at a jet-propulsion laboratory in California was arrested on fraud and perjury charges. He is alleged to have concealed the fact that he had been a member of the Communist party.

The arrests were announced by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. They came within 24 hours of the arrest [reported in the later editions of THE DAILY TELEGRAPH yesterday] of Alfred Slack, 44, a chemist, who is charged with conspiring to supply Russian agents with secret information and samples of a powerful United States explosive.

The men arrested to-day are:

DAVID GREENGLASS, 28, former N.C.O. in the United States Army, of Rivington-street, New York City, who until yesterday was employed as a machinist with a Brooklyn firm: and

Dr. SIDNEY WEINBAUM, 52, a Russian-born scientist, formerly employed in the jet propulsion laboratory of the California Institute of Technology, near Pasadena.

LINK WITH FUCHS

The arrest of Greenglass, like that of Slack, is alleged to have a direct connection with the spy ring in which Dr. Klaus Fuchs was concerned. Fuchs is now serving a 14 years' sentence in Wormwood Scrubs for betraying atom secrets to Russia.

Greenglass is accused of having conspired with Harry Gold, a Philadelphia chemist, who was arrested on May 23 on charges of helping Fuchs, and with Antoli A. Yakovlev (alias John) and others to deliver atomic secrets to Russia from about Jan. 1, 1945, and "continuously thereafter for a considerable period."

According to the official complaint these acts took place in New Mexico and elsewhere. In 1945 Greenglass was a technical sergeant working as a machinist at the Los Alamos atomic bomb installation in New Mexico.

It is also alleged that in that year, Greenglass met Gold in Albuquerque and delivered to him "information

Continued on P. 8 Col. 5

TITLE

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FROM London-Eng. Daily Telegraph

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JUL 19 1950
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ESPIONAGE ARRESTS. Above: A. Slack, 41, an American chemist, who was arrested in New York on Thursday on a charge of conspiring to supply secret information to Russia. D. Greenglass (Brown), 28, a former N.C.O. in the U.S. Army, was accused last night of delivering atomic secrets to Russia.

ATOM ARRESTS

(Continued from P. 1, Col. 4)
relating to the national defence of the United States."

F.B.I. agents said to-day that when questioned about his alleged activities, Greenglass said he had believed that Russia, as a war-time ally, was entitled to the information.

Within an hour of the announcement of his arrest, Greenglass was arraigned in New York and detained pending the deposit of a bail of $100,000 (£35,700). During the arraignment Mr. Irving H. Saypol, the United States Attorney, said that Greenglass had told the F.B.I. that if he had not had a wife and two children he would have contemplated committing suicide or running away.

Greenglass was born in the United States. Like Gold and Slack, he faces a possible death penalty for spying in war-time.

PERJURY CHARGE

The specific complaint against Dr. Weinbaum is that

"on or about September 23, 1949, at Los Angeles, while under oath before the Industrial Employment Review Board, he wilfully and fraudulently testified that he had never been a member of the Communist party when in fact he had held membership in the party name of Sydny Empson.

He was further accused of a similar offence when he signed a questionnaire concerning his employment with the jet propulsion laboratory.

According to the F.B.I., Dr. Weinbaum's employment with the jet propulsion laboratory ended last July. He has since been a research fellow in the chemistry department of the Institute of Technology.

In its announcement of Slack's arrest, the F.B.I. did not identify the explosive he was accused of transmitting to Gold. The general assumption, however, is that it was RDX manufactured at Kingsport, Tennessee, where Slack was employed.

RDX is mixed with TNT and is 50 per cent. more powerful than TNT. Defence department officials were quoted to-day as saying that what is actually secret about it is the American production pro-

More Arrests In Red Spy Ring Are Indicated

F. B. I. Agents Press Hunt 'Round the Clock; Link to Canadian Ring Seen

By James E. Warner

WASHINGTON, June 17.—More spy arrests by the Federal Bureau of Investigation are imminent, but probably will not be made this week end, informed quarters believed tonight.

After its dramatic, rapid-fire arrests of David Greenglass, of New York City, and Alfred Dean Slack, of Syracuse, earlier this week on charges of spying for Russia, the F. B. I. retreated into its traditional "no comment" silence today.

But neither the F. B. I. nor the Department of Justice would deny that more arrests are in the offing, which means that scores of agents are at round-the-clock work on this phase of Russian espionage in the United States.

This week's arrests—the second and third since F. B. I. men went to London to interview Dr. Klaus Fuchs, convicted atomic spy—highlighted the seriousness of the recent warning by F. B. I. Director J. Edgar Hoover that Soviet espionage here is more dangerous than that of the Nazis ever was.

From what the F. B. I. has disclosed of its counter-intelligence techniques, the week's arrests also indicated that the usefulness of Greenglass and Slack as possible counter-espionage tools was at an end. Mr. Hoover has said flatly that arrests in such cases are made only as a matter of "last resort," after the suspects' contacts, information sources and communication methods have been thoroughly investigated.

Both Greenglass and Slack are charged with passing or conspiring to pass military secrets to Harry Gold, of Philadelphia, arrested May 23 as a Soviet agent who had Dr. Fuchs as one of his sources of atomic information.

Mr. Hoover's statement that Slack admitted having given Gold a sample of RDX, an explosive [illegible] per cent more powerful than TNT, aroused speculation that ultimately a link may be forged between the American atomic and the sensational Canadian spy investigation of a royal commission in 1946.

Plans for a new process for producing RDX were worked out jointly by Americans and Canadians, and the royal commission reported that information concerning it had been transmitted to Russia by the spy ring it uncovered. Testimony was given at that time that there are still "very great possibilities" for research on this explosive.

All three men are American citizens, which underscores Mr. Hoover's warning that while World War II Fascist agents were [illegible]

[illegible] odry, our Red Fa[illegible] situation delic[illegible] armies, for the moment, [illegible] where such a [illegible] either native-born or naturalized [illegible] ary.

[illegible] "[illegible]," calling them [illegible] Meanwhile, U[illegible] its policy of [illegible]

[illegible] a few days after the al[illegible] arrest in Syracuse, the F. B. I. [illegible] and other in [illegible] A[illegible] has [illegible] 18 [illegible] [illegible] enemy aliens. It is known that the bureau has [illegible] for [illegible] or a [illegible] up [illegible] the cold war [illegible]

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DATED JUN 1 8 1950

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F. B. I.

JUN 29 1950

N. Y. C.

EDITO

F. B. I. Gradually Untangling Web Of Intrigue Headed by Dr. Klaus

Gradually the web of intrigue and espionage of which Dr. Klaus Fuchs, British scientist, was the central figure, is being untangled and Moscow's agents are being brought to justice. The arrest at Syracuse of Alfred Dean Slack, 44 years old, an American chemist, and in Manhattan of David Greenglass, 28, an Army veteran, are other important developments in a conspiracy whose ramifications have not as yet been fully disclosed.

As the story stands at present, Dr. Fuchs, who stood high among the scientists of Britain and in the confidence of his government, was a key figure in the Soviet plot to gain possession of secret atomic information. He was in a perfect position to accomplish this purpose and served his Moscow masters faithfully and well. In the cell of a British prison he has talked freely with agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the arrest of Harry Gold in Philadelphia and of Slack have followed.

The role of Slack, it is charged, was that of obtaining possession of a sample of a powerful new explosive being manufactured at the Holston Ordnance Works in Kingsport, Tenn., where he was a supervisor, and turning it over to Gold, together with "highly classified information on the manufacturing process of the highly concentrated explosive."

Greenglass was a technical sergeant in an Army engineering detachment at the Los Alamos, N. M., A-bomb assembly plant. Working on "highly confidential matters," he is alleged to have turned over secret documents and information to Gold.

These exposures and arrests are important as notable accomplishments in the functioning of justice. It is unfortunate that the espionage conspiracy was so substantially successful and that Russia was able to make effective use of traitorous individuals for its own ends. For this success the laxity of Britain, which sent Dr. Fuchs to the United States with a clean bill of health, is largely responsible. Now, after the damage has been done, the conspiracy is being revealed and its principals are being rounded up for prosecution and punishment.

Presumably, too, the United States and Britain are going through a highly beneficial educational experience. They are learning a great deal about Soviet undercover operations involved, the methods and techniques followed and the purposes served. And they are learning the vital lesson of vigilance.

This lesson alone will prove to be of inestimable value. In the past there has been a certain laxity, a spirit of indifference or complacency of which the Soviet conspirators and their traitorous agents in the United States and Britain have taken full advantage. This spirit no longer exists. Soviet spies will find their tasks much more difficult from this time forward.

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N. Y. C.
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By SID KLINE and DAN GILLMOR

Accused of conspiring to give Russia atomic secrets in 1945, stocky, dark-haired David Greenglass, 28, of 265 Rivington St., a machinist, was held in $100,000 bail Friday by U. S. Commissioner McDonald for hearing June 23.

His arrest by the FBI took place within 24 hours of that of Alfred Dean Slack, 44, a Syracuse chemist, seized on similar espionage charges. Both men, authorities indicated, were picked up on the basis of information obtained from Harry Gold, a Philadelphia chemist, who was arrested May 23, and is jailed in default of $100,000 bond.

All three men, authorities said, were accomplices of Dr. Klaus Fuchs, German-born British scientist now serving a 14-year term in England for giving Russia atomic secrets.

"He worked on the bomb itself," said U. S. Attorney Irving Saypol of Greenglass, at the latter's arraignment. "In 1945 he conveyed information on individuals employed at the Los Alamos, N. M., atomic bomb project, and on technical processes on the atom bomb, to Harry Gold.

He explained that he felt our government was not treating an ally, Russia, fairly."

In asking bail of $100,000, Saypol noted that a possible death penalty was involved, since information pertaining to the nation's defense allegedly was transmitted in wartime to a foreign power. Greenglass, at the time, was an Army technical sergeant.

McDonald overrode protests by Greenglass' counsel, O. John Rogge, that the "hysteria of the cold war" in this case, as in others, was destroying the Constitutional provision that "reasonable bail" be granted.

"We've lost our heads in this country," declared Rogge. "Fear and hysteria are wiping out another provision of the Constitution." Reasonable bail, said Rogge, would be $5,000. "I do not know whether this defendant can even raise that much."

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Former GI Seized As Atom Spy

(Continued from Page 2)

to comment, during Rogge's plea for low bail, that he had "to fix the baby's formula."

His wife until Friday was in a hospital with severe burns suffered before the birth of a daughter a month ago. The Greenglasses also have a son, 3½.

At another point during the arraignment Greenglass shook his head disbelievingly when Saypol said Greenglass had told the FBI that after Gold's arrest he would have "run away or committed suicide" were it not for the fact that he had a family.

A native New Yorker and a graduate of Haaren High School, Greenglass married his wife, Ruth, in 1943. He got his Army discharge in 1946. The couple lived in a four-room cold water flat near the dry goods store operated by the wife's parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Rosenberg at 256 Rivington St. For a while Greenglass had his own machine shop on Houston St. at Pitt St., but he sold it about a year ago. Until Thursday he was a machinist for a Brooklyn firm.

Neighbors were incredulous at the charge against him. Jack Schall, an electrical contractor at 265 Rivington St., expressed the general sentiment in the area in declaring:

"It's something I just can't get over. I've known him very well since he's been here. I spoke to him many a time, and he never gave me any Communistic talk. I'm sure he didn't do whatever he did out of being a Communist or for any unpatriotic reason."

MORE SPY RING ARRESTS SEEN

3 or 4 Expected to Be Seized in U. S., at Least 2 in Britain

Government officials predicted yesterday that half a dozen more participants in the alleged international spy ring that gave Russia this country's atomic secrets will be arrested soon.

It was expected there would be three or four more arrests in this country, and at least two more in England, according to Sen. Hickenlooper (R.-Iowa), former chairman of the Congressional Atomic Energy Committee.

The latest person arrested, David Greenglass, 28, former Army sergeant, was held here in $100,000 bail to await a hearing Friday on his removal to Albuquerque, N. M.

LINKED TO HARRY GOLD.

Now a machinist in Brooklyn, Greenglass is charged with giving secret defense data to Harry Gold, Philadelphia biochemist indicted as a member of the ring.

U. S. Attorney Saypol quoted Greenglass as saying he gave the secrets to the ring because he thought the United States was not treating its ally, Russia, "fairly" in withholding the information.

Last Thursday the FBI arrested Alfred Dean Slack, 44, a paint chemist, in Syracuse, and accused him of being another link in the ring.

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NY Journal Amer.
DATED JUN 18 1950
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

F. B. I.
JUN 20 1950
N. Y. C.
ED TO

SAY REDS SHIFT A-SPY PATTERN

Espionage Arrests Seen Forcing Changed Methods

By JAMES LEE
International News Service Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Top officials today believe Russia in 1945 had all the U. S. atomic secrets for development of a Red A-bomb and that the Soviet spy pattern since has changed completely.

Government experts say the roundup of Russian espionage agents which began with the arrest of British scientist Klaus Fuchs has bared Kremlin methods in the theft of the early atomic secrets.

The opinion is widespread that Soviet spies now are operating in the U. S. under entirely different instructions.

FBI men, Army, Navy and Air Force counter - intelligence agents, and other U. S. "cloak-and-dagger" specialists are solving secrets of the Soviet spy machine. G-Men, masquerading as devout "comrades" are working within the innermost councils of the Communist Party.

THREE NOW IN CUSTODY.

Fuchs' case ramifications were first marked by the arrest at Philadelphia last month of Harry Gold, who confessed he was a courier in speeding secrets stolen by Fuchs to Russian scientists.

New clarity was given to the espionage picture with the seizure in New York Friday of David Greenglass, ex-Army sergeant stationed at Los Alamos when the first A-bomb was detonated in the Spring of 1945.

Greenglass' arrest came only a few hours after Alfred Dean Slack, Syracuse, N. Y., chemist, was arrested on charges of having given to Gold a sample of a secret, super-powerful explosive.

The pattern shows that Gold was the "traveling man," who collected stolen data at widely separated points and disposed of it through the "John Doe" and "Richard Roe" named in the indictment returned against the mild-mannered Philadelphian by a New York Federal grand jury June 10.

Information in Washington is that "John Doe" was Anatoli Antonvich Yakolev, former vice consul at the Soviet Consulate

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From NY Journal Amer

DATED JUN 18 1950

FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

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JUN 20 1950
N. Y. C.
ED TO

More Atom Spy Arrests Expected

By Frank Ross and Kermit Jaediker

The FBI redoubled its efforts yesterday to track down the A-bomb spy ring, and more arrests were expected within a few days.

The latest suspect bagged, David Greenglass, the New York ex-GI who helped build the bomb at the Los Alamos, N. M., project, was a prisoner in the Federal House of Detention pending a hearing to remove him to New Mexico for prosecution. His family was reported striving to raise bail — $100,000—probably an impossible task.

On Friday, when Greenglass was arrested, authorities charged he had betrayed secrets of the A-bomb's manufacture to Harry Gold, first American arrested in the spy plot.

David Greenglass
Family trying to free him.

Hush-hush Explosive.

The day before Greenglass was jailed, G-men arrested Alfred Dean Slack, 44-year-old chemist, in Syracuse. They said he admitted giving Gold samples of the hush-hush high explosive, RDX. This is 50% more powerful than TNT. Gold is accused of turning over the samples and production secrets to a Russian who left the U. S. in 1946.

Greenglass, whose removal hearing will be held before a U. S. Commissioner next Friday, was charged with conspiring with a Soviet representative, as well as with Gold and others, to transmit atom data to Russia.

Slithered Through Screen.

The Government said Greenglass passed Gold information relating to national defense in 1945. A sidelight mystery of the case was how Greenglass, a former member of the Young Communist League, slithered through the government security screen to do atom bomb work at Los Alamos.

His wife, Ruth, 26, collapsed when she heard of his arrest. Mrs. Greenglass, ill as a result of severe burns suffered in February, returned to her home, 265 Rivington St., from a hospital the day her husband was jailed. Members of the family said yesterday she was too ill to visit him.

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JUN 20 1950
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Times

FROM
NY

DATED JUN 18 1950
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

More Arrests Expected in A-Spy Probe

By BETSY LUCE

Additional arrests were anticipated Saturday in the government's sweeping investigation of the wartime theft and transfer to Soviet agents of national defense secrets.

Already three suspects have been jailed.

The chain reaction was set off by disclosures to the FBI by Dr. Klaus Fuchs, naturalized British atomic scientist, who was convicted of espionage last February in London.

The arrest of Harry Gold, 39, came May 23 in Philadelphia, after he was charged with obtaining secret information from Fuchs while in this country and giving it to Russian agents.

Gold's arrest led to that of Alfred Dean Slack, 44, in Syracuse on Thursday.

Slack was accused of supplying Gold with highly secret data on RDX, an explosive 50 percent more powerful than TNT.

Slack then worked at Kingsport, Tenn., where the explosive was developed, and later at the Manhattan atomic project at Oak Ridge, Tenn.

The third suspect, David Greenglass, 28, a machinist and former Army sergeant who worked on the A-bomb at Los Alamos, N. M., was picked up Thursday at his cold water flat at 265 Rivington St., and placed under arrest Friday after questioning.

Greenglass is also accused of supplying Gold with information on the atomic bomb, which Gold in turn passed on to the Soviet agents.

Gold has confessed to the FBI his part in acting as go-between for classified data he obtained from various sources, and Russian agents. The FBI had no comment on further arrests.

Greenglass, who was quoted as telling the FBI he was a member of the Young Communist League in 1938, was held in Federal Detention Headquarters, 427 West St., in default of $100,000 bail.

The espionage complaint against him was filed in Albuquerque, N. Mex., and a hearing on his removal to that jurisdiction will be held next Friday by U. S. Commissioner McDonald.

If found guilty of being a war-

Continued on Page 6

DAVID GREENGLASS
In his G.I. uniform

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JUN 20 1950
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More Arrests Expected

Continued from Page 3

time spy, he could receive the death sentence.

The complaint charged that Greenglass, while working at the Los Alamos project, "did, the U. S. then and there being at war, conspire, combine, confederate and agree with Harry Gold, Anatoli A. Yakovley, alias John (Soviet agent who has since returned to Russia) and divers other persons" to deliver the documents to the Soviet.

"In or about the month of June or July, 1945," the complaint continued, "the defendant David Greenglass met and conferred with Harry Gold and at that time delivered to said Harry Gold information relating to the National Defense of the U. S."

According to FBI Agent Scheidt, Greenglass admitted: "I felt it was gross negligence on the part of the U. S. not to give Russia the information about the atom bomb because she was an ally."

Until his arrest, Greenglass worked as a machinist in Brooklyn, earning $75 to $[illegible] a week, the FBI said.

The FBI said Greenglass was born at 64 Sheriff St., on the lower East Side, where his Austrian-born mother, Mrs. [illegible] Greenglass, 68, still lives. His father, Barnet, who came here from Russia and was naturalized in 1921, died in 1949.

His mother was bewildered at news of her son's arrest and reported confession. She said she "hardly heard from him" while he was with the Army at Los Alamos, and that when he did mention his Army experiences he joked that he was "pushing a wheelbarrow."

He was honorably discharged from the Army in February, 1946.

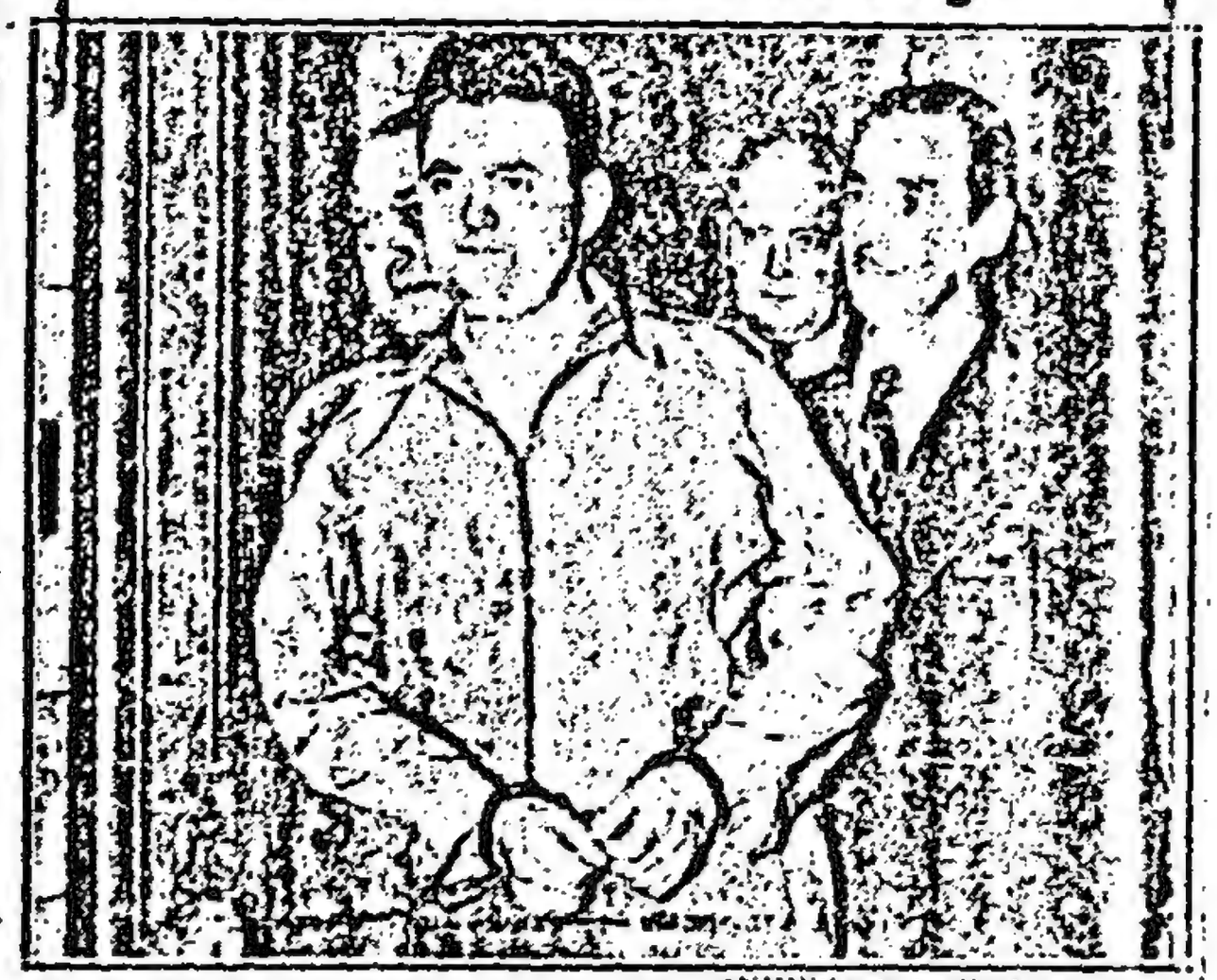
Greenglass's wife, the former Ruth Printz, who was brought home from Gouverneur Hospital the same day he was arrested, was not immediately told of what had happened.

She was seriously burned last February, while awaiting the birth of her second child, when a gas heater turned over in their flat. The baby was born a month ago, but Mrs. Greenglass returned to the hospital for further treatment of the burns.

Slack, too, is being held in $100,000 bail in Utica, pending his removal to Knoxville, Tenn., for trial.

In an unrelated case, the FBI arrested Dr. Sidney Weinbaum in Pasadena, Calif., on charges he concealed his membership in the Communist party. A Russian-born scientist, he worked for three years at the super-secret jet propulsion laboratory at the California Institute of Technology.

Price of Freedom's High



(NEWS Photo by Ed Jackson)

David Greenglass, lower East Side machinist held on spy charges, leaves U. S. Courthouse in detective's custody.

ACCUSED of betraying atom bomb secrets to Russia, David Greenglass, 28, lower East Side machinist, will remain in high bail here until a federal grand jury in New Mexico can act on an espionage complaint against him, U. S. Commissioner Edward W. McDonald decided yesterday. U. S. Attorney Irving H. Saypol told McDonald that the grand jury will convene July 6. O. John Rogge, attorney for Greenglass, made a second unsuccessful plea to have his client's bail reduced from the present $100,000.

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FROM
BY
DATED JUN 2 4 1950
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F. B. I.
JUN 26 1950
N. Y. C.
ED TO

Greenglass A-Spy Hearing Is Postponed Until July 13

Because a Federal grand jury is convening in New Mexico July 6 to consider his case, the scheduled hearing yesterday in Federal Building of David Greenglass, 26, former GI worker on the atom bomb who was arrested last week by the FBI, was postponed until July 13. Greenglass is charged with conspiring to transmit atomic secrets to the Soviet Union in 1945.

Postponement was requested of U. S. Commissioner McDonald by U. S. Attorney Saypol. Commissioner McDonald also continued the $100,000 bail set for the former member of the Young Communists League and he was returned to his cell. The hearing was to be for removal of Greenglass to Alberquerque, N. M., where the complaint against him was originally filed.

Greenglass' attorney, O. John Rogge, former head of the Criminal Division of the Justice Department, sought in vain to have his client's bail reduced. He argued that the high bail is tantamount to holding Greenglass without bail. McDonald replied:

"This charge amounts to a betrayal of the American Constitution and the defendant's own country. Now he is coming here asking for protection of that same Constitution."

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JUN 26 1950
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FROM
NY
DATED JUN 24 1950
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

HEARING DEFERRED IN ESPIONAGE CASE

Commissioner Rejects Plea to Reduce Bail of $100,000 Set for Greenglass

A removal hearing for David Greenglass, 28-year-old war veteran charged with feeding atomic secrets to a Soviet spy ring, was adjourned yesterday until July 13.

United States Commissioner Edward W. McDonald granted the adjournment after United States Attorney Irving H. Saypol reported that a Federal grand jury would convene in New Mexico on July 6 to consider the charges. At the same time, the commissioner refused to reduce the $100,000 bail for Greenglass.

Greenglass, a former Young Communist League member, worked at the atomic bomb project in Los Alamos, N. M., in 194.; while he was in the Army. He now is a machinist and lives with his wife and two small children at 265 Rivington Street.

He is accused of handing over classified information on the atomic bomb to Harry Gold, Philadelphia biochemist recently indicted on charges of passing information from Dr. Klaus Fuchs, convicted British spy, to the Russian intelligence service.

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DATED JUN 24 1950
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Examination Plea Denied

D. John Rogge, Greenglass' attorney, informed the commissioner that he had subpoenaed the two Federal Bureau of Investigation agents who arrested Greenglass. He said he had two requests. One was to examine the two agents. Commissioner McDonald declined. The other was to instruct the two agents to return for the next hearing. This was granted.

Mr. Rogge then said: "We still go by the Constitution that"— -

"Which Constitution?" Mr. Saypol interrupted.

Raising his voice, Mr. Rogge asked: "Do you have any doubts as to which Constitution I mean?"

"I do," Mr. Saypol replied.

"Will you express it," Mr. Rogge demanded.

Commissioner McDonald thereupon intervened. Mr. Rogge then urged that the bail be reduced because Greenglass was an American citizen and because, he charged, the high bail was a violation of Greenglass' Constitutional rights.

The Commissioner said he would not reduce the bail, adding that he still had doubts that he could set bail in a case that, upon conviction, was punishable by death.

Throughout the hearing the chunky prisoner was outwardly placid.

Syracuse Neighbors Aid Family of Alleged Spy

By The Associated Press.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 5—Neighbors of Mrs. Alfred Dean Slack, wife of the 44-year-old chemist held as a spy for Russia, have rallied to raise a fund to support her and her two children.

The Rev. Owen E. Rutledge, Methodist minister, and Charles H. Richard, a grocer, are directing the fund.

The fund will be used only for Mrs. Slack and the children, Joe, 4, and Tommy, 2, and not for her husband's defense, Mr. Rutledge said.

Mrs. Lewis Slack, sister-in-law of the accused man, said the family's income was cut off by the arrest. She said their home in the near-by town of Clay had been mortgaged and was still unfinished. She said it probably could not be sold od rented.

The chemist's wife is in Knoxville, Tenn., where he is in prison.

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JUL 7 1950
N. Y. C.

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From
BY
DATED JUL 6 1950
~~FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION~~

Grand Jury Convenes In 'A' Spy Case

A federal grand jury, convened here this morning, was expected to conclude this afternoon its study of the case of David Greenglass, accused of conspiring to give U. S. atomci secrets to Russia. Only two known witnesses were waiting to testify when the jury recessed at noon.

Federal court attaches said unofficially, that they believed the grand jury might hand down its report in the Greenglass case late this afternoon or early tomorrow.

Greenglass 28, a technical sergeant in an Army engineering detachment at a Los Alamos A-bomb assembly plant during the war, was arrested by FBI agents at his lower east side New York home June 15.

He was formally charged at that time with turning over secret documents and information to Harry Gold, Philadelphia chem st who has admitted delivering to Russian agents the atomic secrets stolen by Klaus Fuchs at the time Fuchs was a Los Alamos scientists.

Greenglass is being held in a New York prison but court attaches said it was likely that he will be brought here for arraignment hearing if the grand jury returns an indictment against him.

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Four FBI agents, a present Los Alamos scientific laboratory official, a former Los Alamos employe, and three Albuquerque businessmen went before the jury this forenoon.

Still waiting to testify at noon were Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Freeman, Albuquerque, Greenglass' landlords during the time he lived there.

The FBI agents who testified today included H. L. McConnell, Albuquerque, and Leo H. Frutkin, John W. Lewis and Richard Brennan, of the New York office.

Also before the grand jury today were Dr. Ralph Carlisle Smith, Los Alamos, associate director for classification and security for the Los Alamos scientific laboratory; Wendell Edward Marshman, now employed by the J. & H. Label Processing Corp., of Maywood, N. J., and a former employe at Los Alamos; and three Albuquerque businessmen.

Paul H. Barnes, of the Albuquerque National bank, and R. R. Galusha, of the First National bank of Albuquerque, appeared this morning. Barnes represented R. S. Poague, for whom the subpoena had been issued.

Both Barnes and Galusha had been requested to bring records of any bank accounts in the name of Greenglass and his wife Ruth.

Marc W. Neal, assistant manager of the Hilton hotel at Albuquerque, also appeared. He represented Manager Fletcher Brumit, who had been requested to produce any registration cards and other records concerning Harry Gold.

Although interest is focused on the Greenglass case before the grand

(Continued on Page Four)

Grand Jury Seated Here

(Continued From Page One)

jury, U. S. District Judge Carl A. Hatch, Albuquerque, emphasized that this is a reconvened regular grand jury session and that it is expected to consider a number f other matters presented to it by U. S. District Attorney E. M. Grantham, Albuquerque.

Judge Hatch said he did not particularly know what will be presented to the grand jury for its consideration.

He said, however, that the district attorney usually has up to 75 matters for a grand jury session. These matters can include any offense under federal law.

The 21-man jury was impanelled Aug. 15, 1949, and was excused, subject to further call, Jan. 12, 1950.

Judge Hatch said he would not formally charge the jury today, since it was charged last August and has been in recess since January 12.

Milas L. Hurley, Tucumcari, is foreman of the 21 man grand jury panel. Other members are: Charles W. Alford, Causey, Elmer Burnett, Bellview, Seale Howe, Wagon Mound, J. P. Abbin, Albuquerque, Celso Turrietta, Albuquerque, Camilo E. Medina, Alcalde, Vance N. West, Albuquerque, Dan Taichert, 403 Don Gaspar, Santa Fe, Herman F. Fitzner, Logan, Charles L. McCulley, Albuquerque, Cleto Gallegos, El Porvenir, Jim Mahill, Mayhill, Blas R. Ortega, El Porvenir, Tomas J. Martinez, Mora, Will Shuster, Santa Fe, Tobias Espinosa, Tierra Amarilla, William L. Erb, Las Vegas, Paul Davis, Milnesand, William O. Bamberger, Magdalena, and W. J. Clemens, Santa Fe.

Jury Hears T In A-Spy Case

SANTA FE, N. M., July 6 (UP). —A federal grand jury hears evidence today on the government's charge that former army Sgt. David Greenglass passed atomic secrets to Russia.

Greenglass was seized in New York June 15, and charged with espionage. The U. S. District Court set his bond at $100,000.

A former member of the Young Communist League, Greenglass admitted that he gave secret information to Harry Gold, Philadelphia chemist who has confessed delivering secrets to Russia.

Greenglass was stationed at the atomic research center at Los Alamos, N. M., in 1945, serving as a technical sergeant.

Everett M. Grantham, U. S. district attorney for New Mexico, completed evidence brought before the grand jury today. O. John Rogge of New York is defense attorney. About seven witnesses were to be called.

Government attorneys said Greenglass would be brought to New Mexico from New York for trial if he is indicted, unless he pleads guilty.

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JUL 7 1950
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DATED JUL 6 1950
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Jury at Santa Fe Returns A-Secrets Sale Indictment

SANTA FE, July 6 (AP)—A New Mexico federal grand jury today indicted David Greenglass, 28, of conspiring to deliver atomic secrets to Russia.

The indictment specifically mentions that the conspiracy took place during the time the United States was at war.

The indictment lists four specific overt acts:

1. That on or about June 3, 1945, Greenglass met with Harry Gold, a Philadelphia chemist who has admitted turning atomic secrets over to Russian agents, at Albuquerque and "at that time delivered to said Harry Gold information relating to the national defense of the United States."

Received $500

2. That at that time, and also in Albuquerque, Greenglass received $500 from Gold.

3. That at that time Greenglass prepared and delivered a sketch of a "high explosive lense mold."

4. That at that time Greenglass prepared and delivered a statement to Gold about the Los Alamos, New Mexico, atomic project.

In addition to conspiring with Gold, the indictment also charges that Greenglass conspired with one Anatoli A. Yakovlev, "alias 'John' and divers other persons to the grand jury unknown."

The indictment charges that the conspiracy began about January 1, 1945, and continued "thereafter for a considerable period."

Former Sergeant

Greenglass, a technical sergeant in an Army engineering detachment at a Los Alamos A-bomb assembly plant during the war, was arrested June 15 by FBI agents at his lower East Side New York home.

Greenglass is currently being held in a New York jail in default of $100,000 bail.

After receiving today's indictment, Federal District Judge Carl

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NEW MEXICO - ALBUQUERQUE JOURNAL
DATED 7-7-50
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JUL 12 1950
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Jury at Santa Fe Indicts Greenglass

Continued from Page One

A. Hatch, Albuquerque, refixed Greenglass' bail at that same $100,000 figure and ordered that Greenglass be returned to the custody of the New Mexico federal district.

Four FBI agents, a present Los Alamos scientific laboratory official, a former Los Alamos employe, and three Albuquerque businessmen testified before the grand jury in the Greenglass matter.

Landlords Excused

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Freeman, Albuquerque, identified as Greenglass' landlords when he lived at Albuquerque and commuted to Los Alamos, were subpoenaed but excused.

The FBI agents who testified today included H. L. McConnell, Albuquerque, and Leo H. Frutkin, John W. Lewis and Richard Brennan, of the New York office of the FBI.

Also before the grand jury today were Dr. Ralph Carlisle Smith, Los Alamos, associate director for classification and security for the Los Alamos scientific laboratory; Wendell Edward Marsham, now employed by the J. and H. Label Processing Corp. of Maywood, N. J., and a former employe at Los Alamos; and three Albuquerque businessmen.

Bank, Hotel Records

Paul H. Barnes, of the Albuquerque National Bank, and R. R. Galusha of the First National Bank in Albuquerque, appeared this morning. Barnes represented R. J. Poague, for whom the subpoena had been issued.

Both Barnes and Galusha had been requested to bring records of any bank accounts in the name of Greenglass and his wife, Ruth.

Marc W. Neal, assistant manager of the Hilton Hotel at Albuquerque, also appeared. He represented Manager Fletcher Brumit, who had been requested to produce any registration cards and other records concerning Harry Gold.

Back to Work

After returning the indictment against Greenglass, the jury went back to work on other matters before it. Court attaches said, unofficially, that the grand jury probably would consider at least a dozen cases, perhaps more.

Judge Hatch told the Associated Press this morning that he usually reconvenes the grand jury in September every year but that he hoped that this session could take up all matters necessary and be a substitute for the usual September call.

The 21-man grand jury reconvened today after being excused, subject to call, last January 12. It had originally been impanelled August 15, 1949.

Many Subpoenaed

Federal district clerk of court records showed that a number of Albuquerque and Las Cruces persons had been subpoenaed to appear before the grand jury today and tomorrow.

They included Paul Garcia and William Kelley, identified as deputy sheriffs at Albuquerque; Jack Jones, Fred Gallegos and Alford Ravinsky, listed as Albuquerque police officials; and James Caraway, Clem McCarrell, Cedric Bradford, Joe Monks, L. O. Mayfield and Carlos Salas, all of Las Cruces.

Subpoenas also had been issued for L. O. Thompson, listed as [illegible] police at Roswell; W. R. Wheeler, a Roswell police officer; Dennis Rutland, a deputy U.S. marshal at Deming; Mrs. M. R. Proft, Deming; and Frank H. Balke and George Hobbs, both identified as sheriff of Catron County and both of Reserve, N.M.; and Dr. George A. Leonard, listed as of the Veterans Administration at El Paso, Texas.

Dr. Leonard was instructed to bring with him all records of an examination made at Las Cruces, May 6, 1949, of a Wesley Eugene Byrd.

A subpoena was also issued for Byrd. His address was listed as Allapass, North Carolina.

Subpoenas also call for the appearance of Roosevelt Travis, listed as of the Southwest Hotel, Tucson, and Karl Garing, of Oxford, Miss.

GREENGLASS INDICTED AS ATOM SPY FOR REDS

SANTA FE, N. M., July 6 (AP)—A Federal grand jury today indicted David Greenglass, 28 years old, on a charge of conspiring to give atomic secrets to Russia.

The jury charged the former Los Alamos technician with four specific overt acts. It declared that:

On June 3, 1945, Greenglass met in Albuquerque with Harry Gold.

On that same date he received $500 from Harry Gold.

Greenglass made a sketch of a high-explosive lens mold.

He prepared for Gold a statement of the Los Alamos atomic projects.

United States Judge Carl A. Hatch of Albuquerque set bail at $100,000—the same amount set for Greenglass after he was arrested in New York last month. Judge Hatch also ordered Greenglass brought from New York into the jurisdiction of the New Mexico Federal Court District.

Gold has been accused of having been an intermediary between a Soviet spy ring and Dr. Klaus Fuchs, imprisoned British scientist who confessed getting atomic secrets for the Russians.

Greenglass was a technician fifth class, equivalent to a corporal, at the Los Alamos base. Shortly before his discharge he was promoted to technician fourth class, roughly equivalent to a sergeant.

United States Attorney Irving H. Saypol said in New York at Greenglass' arraignment that the former Army man "worked on the bomb itself."

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FROM NY Times
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Greenglass Indicted As Los Alamos Spy

New Yorker Is Continued in $100,000 Bail

SANTA FE, N. M., July 6 (AP).—A Federal grand jury today indicted former Army technician David Greenglass, twenty-eight, of New York, on a charge of conspiring to give atomic secrets to Russia.

In a two-page true bill, the jurors charged the former Los Alamos technician with four specific overt acts: That on June 3, 1945, he met in Albuquerque with Harry Gold, Philadelphia chemist arrested May 23 as an intermediary between a Soviet spy ring and Dr. Klaus Fuchs, the convicted British scientist; that on that same date, Greenglass received $500 from Gold; that Greenglass made a sketch of a high explosive lens mold, and that he prepared for Gold a statement of the Los Alamos atomic project.

United States Judge Carl A. Hatch, of Albuquerque, set bail at $100,000—the same amount set for Greenglass after he was arrested June 15 in New York.

Greenglass's arrest in New York paralleled the seizure in Syracuse of Alfred Dean Slack, forty-four-year-old chemist whom the Federal Bureau of Investigation also linked with the Fuchs spy apparatus.

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NAME Herald Tribune
DATED JUL 7 1950
PLACE

Orders Spy Trial In New Mexico For Greenglass

David Greenglass, 28, arrested at his lower East Side home on June 15 on charges of spying for the Soviet, today was ordered removed to the jurisdiction of the New Mexico Federal Court District at Santa Fe, where the alleged acts took place.

Removal was ordered by Federal Judge Hatch in Santa Fe after a Federal grand jury there indicted Greenglass for selling atomic secrets to Soviet agents in 1945 while working as a U. S. Army technical sergeant on the Los Alamos project. Judge Hatch ordered his bail of $100,000 continued.

$500 Payment Charged

However, U. S. Atty. Grantham of Santa Fe said that should Greenglass decide to plead guilty, he could be sentenced here.

The indictment, handed down yesterday in Santa Fe, revealed for the first time that Greenglass allegedly received $500 from Harry Gold, Philadelphia chemist, "on or about June 3, 1945," in Albuquerque in return for atomic secrets.

If Greenglass stands trial and is convicted, he faces a possible death penalty.

Traces Back to Fuchs

The indictment charged Greenglass conspired with Gold and Anatoli Yakovlev, a Soviet agent, to furnish Russia with classified information.

Gold, now in custody of Federal authorities, has confessed that he delivered such secrets to Soviet agents. He was traced after FBI agents talked with Dr. Klaus Fuchs, atomic scientist convicted in Britain of spying for the Soviet. Gold admitted obtaining secrets from Fuchs.

DAVID GREENGLASS
In his G.I. uniform

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From Post-Home News

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DATE JUL 7 1950

FORWARDED BY : . . DIVISION

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JUL 10 1950

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Ex-Sergeant Indicted As Atom Spy for Reds

Santa Fe, N. M., July 6 (U.P.).—A federal grand jury today indicted former Army Sgt. David Greenglass, once a member of the Young Communist League, as a spy for the Soviet Union.

The jury returned a true bill on charges that Greenglass received $500 for turning over to Russia secret information taken from the Atomic Research Center at Los Alamos, N. M.

The grand jury heard nine persons, including four agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, testify that Greenglass delivered atomic secrets during June of 1945 to Harry Gold and Anatoli Yakovlev for transmission to the USRR.

The indictment charged that the former sergeant, who worked at the Los Alamos plant during the war, conspired with Gold and Yakovlev to deliver "documents, writings, sketches, notes and information relating to atomic energy and nuclear fission."

Set Bail at $100,000.

Gold, a Philadelphia chemist, had admitted to FBI agents he delivered to Russia the atomic secrets stolen by Dr. Klaus Fuchs of Britain and others.

Yakolev was the Soviet vice consul in New York.

Judge Carl Hatch immediately set bond for Greenglass at $100,000. U. S. District Attorney Everett M. Grantham said he probably would be tried during the September term of court here. However, should Greenglass decide to plead guilty, he could do so in New York where he is being held in default of the same bond.

Grantham said today's jury action would not affect a "removal hearing" schedule in New York July 13.

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From NY News

DATED JUL 7 1950

FORWARDED BY DIVISION

F. B. I.

JUL 10 1950

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Greenglass Indicted In A-Secrets Case

Santa Fe, N. M., July 6 (AP)—A Federal grand jury today indicted David Greenglass, 28, on a charge of conspiring to give atomic secrets to Russia. In a two-page true bill, the jurors charged the Brooklyn-born former Los Alamos Army technician with four specific overt acts

U. S. Judge Carl A. Hatch of Albuquerque set bail at $100,000—the same amount set for Greenglass after he was arrested June 15 in New York. Greenglass is being held in a New York jail in default of bond. Judge Hatch also ordered Greenglass brought into the jurisdiction of the New Mexico Federal Court District.

The true-bill charged Greenglass met Harry Gold in Albuquerque on June 3, 1945 and received $500 from him. Greenglass was said to have prepared for Gold a statement of the Los Alamos atomic project. Gold has been accused of being an intermediary between a Soviet spy ring and Dr. Klaus Fuchs, imprisoned British scientist who confessed getting atomic secrets for Russia.

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JUL 10 1950
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TITLE
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From NY Compass
DATED JUL 7 1950
~~FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION~~

U.S. Jury Brands Greenglass Spy

SANTE FE, July 6 (UP)—A Federal grand jury today indicted former Army sergeant David Greenglass, once a member of the Young Communist League, as a spy for the Soviet Union.

The jury returned a true bill on charges that Greenglass received $500 for turning over to Russia secret information taken from the atomic research center at Los Alamos, N. M., where he worked during the war.

The jury heard nine persons, including four FBI agents, testify Greenglass delivered atomic secrets in June, 1945, to Harry Gold and Anatoli Yakolev for transmission to the U. S. S. R.

Gold, a Philadelphia chemist, had admitted to FBI agents he delivered to Russia the atomic secrets stolen by Dr. Klaus Fuchs of Britain and others. Yakovlev was Soviet Vice Consul in New York.

Specifically the jury charged four overt acts, all of which it said occurred on or about June 3, 1945, in Albuquerque:

1. That Greenglass met and conferred with Harry Gold and delivered to him information relating to U. S. national defense;

2. That Greenglass received from Gold $500 in currency; 3. That Greenglass prepared a sketch of a "high explosive lense mold;" 4. That Greenglass prepared a statement concerning the Los Alamos project.

Judge Hatch immediately set bond for Greenglass at $100,000. U. S. District Attorney Grantham said he probably would be tried here in September. However, should Greenglass decide to plead guilty, he could do so in New York, where he is being held in default of the same bond.

Grantham said today's jury action would not affect a "removal hearing" scheduled in New York July 13.

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From Mirror
BY
DATED JUL 7 1950
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Greenglass Faces Sentencing in N.Y. If He Admits Guilt

Santa Fe, N. M., July 7 (U.P.)—U. S. Attorney Everett M. Grantham said today that David Greenglass, indicted for selling atomic secrets to Russia for $500, probably would be tried in the September term of Federal Court here.

However, should Greenglass decide to plead guilty, he could be sentenced in New York where he is being held, Everett Grantham said.

He faces a possible sentence of death.

The former Young Communist League member was indicted by the Federal grand jury here yesterday.

In its indictment the jury charged the former Army sergeant, who worked at the Los Alamos atomic plant during the war, conspired to deliver to Russia "documents, writings, sketches, notes and information relating to atomic energy and nuclear fission."

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From Bklyn Eagle

DATED JUL 7 1950

FORWARDED BY ... DIVISION

F. B. I.

JUL 10 1950

N. Y. C.

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Atomic Spy Suspect Wins Delay, Hint He'

The possibility that alleged atomic spy David Greenglass has decided to tell what he knows about the relay of secret information to Russia was evidenced yesterday when U. S. Commissioner McDonald granted the ex-Army sergeant an adjournment of proceedings to move him to New Mexico for trial.

The hearing had been scheduled for this morning, but O. John Rogge, attorney for the 28-year-old defendant, won a postponement until Aug. 2, largely because of the support of U. S. Attorney Saypol.

Saypol, who said the former sergeant—a native New Yorker, of 265 Rivington St.—worked "on the atomic bomb itself" as a machinist, told the court:

"I do not feel it appropriate to state publicly the substance of discussions which have been going on, but I acquiesce in this application for adjournment."

The court appearance followed the latest of a series of conferences between Rogge and Saypol.

Rogge said he has been talking with both his client and Staypol and would like to have "several more talks with my client here before removal proceedings are held." His talks with the accused spy, he said, have been about "the general situation."

Greenglass, once a member of the Young Communist League, was indicted in Sante Fe, N. M., charged with receiving $500 for turning over to Russia secret information obtained at the atomic research center at Los Alamos, N. M.

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FROM

BY

DATED JUL 13 1950

FORWARDED BY L. T. DIVISION

F. B. I.
JUL 14 1950
N. Y. C.
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lint He's Ready to Talk

fore the Sante Fe grand jury that Greenglass delivered atomic secrets to Harry Gold and Anatoli Yakovlev in June, 1945, for transmission to the Soviet.

Gold, a Philadelphia chemist, has admitted he delivered to Russia secrets stolen by Dr. Klaus Fuchs, convicted of espionage by the British. Yakovlev was Soviet vice-consul in New York.

Among the charges in the four-count indictment is the allegation that Greenglass turned over a sketch of a "high explosive lense mold" to Gold, along with a statement concerning the Los Alamos project, where he worked.

Greenglass has been held in the Federal House of Detention in lieu of $100,000 bail since his arrest here last month. He faces death as a wartime traitor if convicted.

Jewish Daily "Forward"
August 29, 1950, page 4, columns 3-6

In David Greenglass' Home - A Talk with His Wife

By Louis Schaefer

He was arrested for helping reveal atom secrets to Soviet agents. - His wife Ruth and his two small children. - She tells about her own life and about her acquaintance and marriage to David. - How he was drawn into the espionage net.

On the third floor of an old, very old tenement house, on thickly populated Rivington Street, in a railroad flat, which has not been painted for quite a few years, I spent a few hours last Saturday, speaking with a group of three young people. We were discussing a matter which touched the personal lives of these people profoundly, but through the questions and answers and remarks about their lives we touched upon, and, to a certain extent, understood a little better the most serious world problems which increasingly have important significance in our daily existence.

This flat is the home of David Greenglass, the young man who is now in federal prison on the charge of having given information to Soviet Russian spies about a certain part of the atom bomb, which was manufactured in the Los Alamos, New Mexico, army post, where he was a technical sargeant. The three young people with whom I spoke were Ruth, his wife, a young, unmarried sister of her's, and a fellow of about 30, the husband of another of Ruth's sisters.

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All these questions are not new. We have all read and spoken about them for the past 30 years. But we are human; in the morning we may read a newspaper article about an earthquake or other catastrophe which killed thousands of people, and remain totally indifferent; but that same day we are terribly upset when we learn about a not very serious accident which happened to an acquaintance of ours. The same thing applies to worldly matters. All the problems about espionage, atom bombs, war, are very serious, but they sound at a distance; until it affects one of our own, our own environment.

Dr. Fuchs, the German-British chemist, was a sensational personality when it became known that he revealed to the Soviet Union the secrets of the American atom bomb. However, when through him there became involved Gold, of Philadelphia, Greenglass, of Rivington Street, Rosenberg, of Monroe Street, and many other Jewish names, the entire question of espionage and, ugly treachery, has come close to home. It has touched our family, our home, and our whole East Side.

Everything in American life stems from the East Side! From Theodore Roosevelt's times I remember the "Little Hungary" restaurant on Houston Street, (a few squares from the Greenglasses), where Roosevelt, as Police Commissioner, and later as President, used to eat. The new Smith Houses, (a few squares from Monroe Street where the Rosenbergs live), are a monument to this Irish boy who went from the Fulton Street Fish Market, where he worked, to the Governor's Mansion, in Albany.

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But do we know our East Side? Particularly those of us who have left the East Side. It is true the present East Side is not what is was. Chinese, Puerto Ricans, and Mexicans on the one hand, Italians and Negroes on the other hand, and Poles and Irish on the third hand are pushing out, or better stated, pushing together the Jewish population, but at least a quarter of a million Jewish people live there consisting of old immigrants, who remained living there for various reasons. But living there with them is a new generation of young American Jews who we know practically nothing about, and the Greenglasses, and the Rosenbergs, the Princes and many other names represent this new East Side type. What kind of people are they?

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Concerning this tragic chapter in a future article.

Translated by SY HYMAN W. RAUNHORTZ

Jewish Daily "Forward"
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Translated by SR HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ

The Jewish Daily "FORWARD"
August 30, 1950, page 4, columns 3-4-5-6

Mrs. Greenglass Relates How Her Husband Was Misled By His Brother-in-law Rosenberg

By Louis Schaeffer

She says Julius Rosenberg talked him into revealing atom secrets to Soviet agents. - How the communists, and their fellow travelers, obtained information about the bomb. - The role of the two spies Dr. Fuchs and Harry Gold. - The Greenglass family lived in fear of arrest for years. - A talk with Mrs. Ruth Greenglass.

At the beginning of the summer, when David Greenglass was arrested, I visited his mother's home, at 265 Livingston Street, at the corner of Sheriff Street. I spoke with his mother; I visited a barber shop and candy store near his home; and spoke with the neighbors. All raised the same question and shrugged their shoulders.

This question was: 'Did this quiet, mild young man reveal the secret of the atom bomb? They added, "That's impossible." It is unbelievable".

But the sad truth is that David Greenglass, and a dozen other Greenglasses, either unwittingly, or with full realization of what they were doing, revealed the secrets about this important weapon thereby helping the Soviet Union to ignore the United Nations in every attempt to establish peace on earth.

This whole story became clear to me when I learned many particulars about the arrest of Rosenberg, Gold, Sobell and Greenglass. Many of these questions were answered in my talks with Ruth Greenglass, the 26 year old wife of indicted and arrested David Greenglass.

At the very beginning I should like to state that I am not defending the acts of Ruth and David Greenglass, or those of the other defendants. Ruth herself, and, as she tells me, David do not defend their acts. They realize, unfortunately too late, the frightful thing they did, and, under the conditions, they are doing what they can to at least partially make good on their frightful mistake.

When I asked Ruth how she felt when her husband was arrested for such serious crime she answered me:

"I was in the hospital then. But I know very few people will believe

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what I say. It was the first night in the past four years, since Mr. Gold's visit to my husband in Los Alamos, that I slept well. I can say the same thing about David."

As you know, Gold is the Jewish chemist from Philadelphia who was arrested on the charge of having provided Dr. Fuchs, the German-British expert, with information about various plants and laboratoriums in which the U.S. government was producing the atom bomb.

And now, in order to understand this tremendous conspiracy, perhaps the greatest in the world, it is necessary to recall several well known facts and dates.

The first time the people of the United States and of the world heard about an atom bomb was in the middle of July, 1945. That month it became known that the Army had experimented with a newly-invented atom bomb, in New Mexico, and that the experiment showed that the United States possessed one of the mightiest weapons the world ever had.

Three weeks later, on August 5th, after sufficient warning, the United States attacked the Japanese city Hiroshima with such frightful results that Japan surrendered unconditionally, and, less than one month later, August 5th *, officially surrendered to General Mac Arthur, of the United States, on the battleship Missouri.

The world breathed freely. Immediately President Truman stated that the United States did not consider the atom bomb its own. To begin with, it was stated that the bomb was made with the participation of England and Canada; secondly, President Truman declared that it was the wish of the United States and England that the bomb become the property of the United Nations. Immediately a committee was appointed, headed by Bernard Baruch, to work out such a plan. This plan, known as the "Baruch Plan", was accepted by all nations with the exception of the Soviet Union and the Soviet-controlled countries. Everyone wondered why Russia was against the Plan, and could not understand the reasons for its refusal and obstinacy.

A short time later we started realizing these reasons: the Soviet Union had obtained information about the atom bomb and was working hard producing its own atom bombs.

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Translated by SE HYMAN N. RAMINOWITZ

The Jewish Daily "FORWARD"
August 30, 1950, page 4, column [illegible]

Mrs. Greenglass Relates How Her Husband Was Misled By His Brother-in-Law

By Louis Schaeffer

She says Julius Rosenberg tal[illegible] atom secrets to Soviet agents. - [illegible] and their fellow travelers, obtained information about the bomb. - The role of the two spies Dr. [illegible] told. - The Greenglass family lived in fear of arrest for years. - A talk with Mrs. Ruth Greenglass.

At the beginning of the summer, [illegible] Greenglass was arrested, I visited his mother's home, at 265 Livingston Street, at the corner of Sheriff Street. I spoke with his mother; I visited a barber shop and candy store near his home; and spoke with the neighbors. I raised the same question and shrugged their shoulders.

This question was: Did this quiet, mild [illegible] men reveal the secret of the atom bomb? They added, "[illegible]" "It is unbelievable".

But the sad truth is that David Greenglass, and a dozen other Greenglasses, either unwittingly, or with full realization of what they were doing, revealed the secrets about this important weapon thereby helping the Soviet Union to ignore the United Nations in every effort to establish peace on earth.

This whole story became clear to me when [illegible] many particulars about the arrest of Rosenberg, Gold, Sobell and Greenglass. Many of these questions were answered in my talks with [illegible] 26 year old wife of indicted and arrested David Greenglass.

At the very beginning I should like to state that I am not defending the acts of Ruth and David Greenglass, or those of [illegible] defendants. Ruth herself, and, as she tells me, David do not defend their acts. They realize, unfortunately too late, the frightful things they did, and, under the conditions, they are doing what they can to at least partially [illegible] on their frightful mistake.

When I asked Ruth how she felt when her husband was arrested for such serious crime she answered me:

"I was in the hospital then. [illegible] I knew very few people will believe

what I say. It was the first night in the past four years, since Mr. Gold's visit to my husband in Los Alamos, that I slept well. I can say the same thing about David."

As you know, Gold is the Jewish chemist from Philadelphia who was arrested on the charge of having provided Dr. Fuchs, the German-British expert, with information about various plants and laboratoriums in which the U.S. government was producing the atom bomb.

And now, in order to understand this tremendous conspiracy, perhaps the greatest in the world, it is necessary to recall several well known facts and dates.

The first time the people of the United States and of the world heard about an atom bomb was in the middle of July, 1945. That month it became known that the Army had experimented with a newly-invented atom bomb, in New Mexico, and that the experiment showed that the United States possessed one of the mightiest weapons the world ever had.

Three weeks later, on August 5th, after sufficient warning, the United States attacked the Japanese city Hiroshima with such frightful results that Japan surrendered unconditionally, and, less than one month later, August 5th *, officially surrendered to General Mac Arthur, of the United States, on the battleship Missouri.

The world breathed freely. Immediately President Truman stated that the United States did not consider the atom bomb its own. To begin with, it was stated that the bomb was made with the participation of England and Canada; secondly, President Truman declared that it was the wish of the United States and England that the bomb become the property of the United Nations. Immediately a committee was appointed, headed by Bernard Baruch, to work out such a plan. This plan, known as the "Baruch Plan", was accepted by all nations with the exception of the Soviet Union and the Soviet-controlled countries. Everyone wondered why Russia was against the Plan, and could not understand the reasons for its refusal and obstinacy.

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All Russia had to do was smell that the United States was making a secret weapon. The rest was easy with the aid of its own spies and with the assistance of the traitors who worked for a "holy" ideal in our country.

The American communist apparatus issued secret orders to all its trustworthy party members and fellow travelers to submit every bit of information about a certain secret military project. In this way, with the aid of the Rosenbergs, the Golds, the Sobells, the Greenglasses and dozens of others, thankfully not Jewish names, separate, unimportant pieces of cardboard were put together - small parts of this tremendously important jig-saw puzzle - the atom bomb.

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Translated by SEYMAN N. RAMNOWITZ

The Jewish Daily "FORWARD"
August 30, 1950, page 4, columns 3-4-5-6

Mrs. Greenglass Relates How Her Husb[illegible] Misled By His Brother-[illegible]n-law Rose[illegible]

By Louis Schaeffer

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Translated by SE HYMAN M. RAHINOWITZ

Jewish Daily "Forward"
September 2, 1950, page 6, column 1 through 8

"My Husband Was Misled, But He Is No Traitor", says Ruth Greenglass

by Louis Schaeffer

Julius Rosenberg was mad at Greenglass for not sing to remain in the Los Alamos atom plant. - Ethel Rosenberg, David Greenglass' sister, was always an embittered communist. - Why is Rosenberg risking his life and his wife's freedom?

Before I relate the personal statements by Ruth Greenglass about her husband's actions relating to his revealing information about the atom bomb, I want to clarify a few points which appeared in my article in Wednesday's "Forward".

In that article I described how the Soviet representatives in the U.S. used Dr. Fuchs to sort, analyze and investigate all the bits of information which their spies and communist followers assembled from the dozens, and perhaps hundreds of places where the United States atom men produced the various parts of the bomb.

Some of my colleagues and acquaintances who read this article raised the question: But Dr. Fuchs was one of the top scientific specialists who worked on the atom bomb project for the United States and England, and he was a spy for Russia, so why did they need additional information?

This question can be answered by raising another question: If that is so, why did they need such scientists as Oppenheimer, Fermant and dozens of other specialists?

But there is a clear answer. This answer is also contained in many diplomatic and political maneuvers by which many could not understand previously.

Russia had the secret of the principle of the atom bomb, but not the technical details of how to make the bomb; but, naturally, it was interested in having the bomb as soon as possible. Either Fuchs nor any other individual scientist specialist who worked on the bomb had all the details. It was for the very reason that the job of making the bomb was assigned to several places in various corners of the United States.

In addition to that Russia knew that in the various plants where

they were making the different parts of [illegible], [illegible] is-covering improvements and changing the[illegible] to [illegible] its production. The manufacture of the atom bomb i[illegible] similar to that [illegible] aeroplanes, automobiles, radio and television. The principle of making [illegible] aeroplanes fly and cars run has been known for a lo[illegible] ti[illegible]s, but every week or month brings new improvements. Recall the auto [illegible] 19[illegible] and look at a 1950 auto.

If Russia were satisfied with [illegible] she would surely have waited; but Russia wanted to make it, and [illegible] possible. And what faster method could the Soviet leaders find than [illegible]pying in the plants and laboratories of their ally - the United States?

And now a few words about another point.

In order to explain the role of David Gre[illegible]la[illegible], [illegible]old and Rosenberg in the international jig-saw puzzle of intrigue, in [illegible] last article I gave the background of the entire net of espionage which [illegible] Soviet representatives spread over the United States. Since the article w[illegible] mainly about Ruth Greenglass some got the impression that [illegible] [illegible] about it. Ruth is a very intelligent young woman and she is learning [illegible] more about the involved situation into which she was dragged. But [illegible] did not give me this general information. As I pointed out in my first article, I spoke with several people about this entire matter. I spoke with [illegible] Kenge, the former assistant Attorney General, who is the lawyer for D[illegible]id and Ruth Greenglass; I spoke with Irving Saypol, the U.S. Attorney who i[illegible] conducting the Department of Justice cases against Rosenberg, Gre[illegible], [illegible]ol[illegible], [illegible] law and others.

A small part of my interview [illegible] published in the "FORWARD". I spoke with other people also. [illegible]cause of the coming trials, and because of a few other cases which will be [illegible]nced soon, naturally I can't reveal all the facts or point out who gave me [illegible] facts. All these things will come out in the very near future.

And now, a few more facts and [illegible] about Ruth Greenglass.

Ruth throws all the blame for her [illegible] and [illegible] on Julius Rosenberg and his wife Ethel - David's [illegible].

Naturally, she recognizes the [illegible] and he, herself, are guilty. During her talk with me she [illegible] I [illegible] understand that we both spent days and nights talking about th[illegible] recognized the fact that we are guilty; but we believe [illegible] we [illegible] traitors."

When I asked her why neither she nor [illegible] advised the F.B.I. immediately, she answered: "That is the tra[illegible]y. That is what troubled us. David realized that he took [illegible] giving Gold information, but you must bear in mind that David's [illegible] and her husband, Julius Rosenberg, were involved. In general it is [illegible]y difficult to be a stool-pigeon, particularly for a Jew. And when it [illegible] our own family

the problem is even more difficult."

Then I asked Ruth why, if David did regret his acts, did the reporters for the English press print that he defended his acts on the ground that he believed in Soviet Russia and that he looked upon Soviet Russia as an ally?

"The reporters misrepresented that," cried out Ruth with anger. "It is true he said these words, but that was his explanation of how he felt five years ago, in 1945, when practically all Americans felt that way."

I admitted that sentiments in the United States, after the victory over the Germans at Stalingrad, were tremendously for Russia, but that that did not mean that all those who had a friendly feeling toward Russia was ready to reveal secrets.

Here Ruth became a little impatient with me.

"If you, who appears to be sympathetic to us, do not understand it, how will the others look upon us," she said to me with pain in her voice.

I calmed her and explained that the reason I was raising the question was that I was certain the readers of the [illegible] would raise the question, and I begged her to continue.

"I remember that I stated, when I heard the news, in the hospital, that David was arrested, that I was astounded to discover that not only wasn't I shocked, but that a feeling of calm came over me. From that night on I have been sleeping peacefully. A few days later I saw David, and he told me that he had the same experience. I don't know whether we would ever have gone to the F.B.I. voluntarily, but when they came to us it was just like the fall of the second shoe." (An English expression about being in a very tense situation.)

"You can see that we both realized David committed a wrong in giving information to Gold from the fact that we both decide to leave Los Alamos, New Mexico, as soon as possible. After the war the army wanted David to stay there at a good salary, but David explained that he must return to New York because of me and my new-born baby."

"Our brother-in-law, Rosenberg, was really angry at us for leaving the atom plant, and that was the beginning of our unfriendliness, particularly between me and my sister-in-law."

Then I asked Ruth who, of the Rosenbergs, said the stronger character. I raised this question in the presence of her younger sister and the husband of her older sister. All three answered immediately that Ethel is the dominant person.

Ruth expressed herself as follows:

"As I have said before, there was a time when we and I were partial toward communism. But we were never embittered nor intolerant toward people who did not agree with us. But Ethel was quite different. She did not buy from a butcher or grocer unless he were an open sympathizer toward Soviet Russia. She considered everyone who was against communism her personal enemy."

I asked about Julius Rosenberg. I was especially interested in him because whereas Gold and Greenglass became witnesses for the government, Rosenberg denies the charges against him and his wife and because of this he is to be tried shortly. From all known facts he has absolutely no chance of going free. Gold, who went to see Greenglass in Los Alamos with Rosenberg's recommendation and secret sign (an irregularly cut cover of a desert box), is a witness against him. Greenglass confirms the charges. From what I hear Abe Sobell, who was caught in Mexico by the F.B.I., will also be a witness against Rosenberg. So how will he get out of it. Rosenberg's lawyer stated, in court, that he will prove at the trial that Greenglass fabricated the false accusation against his sister-in-law and her husband Julius in order to save his wife Ruth.

This sounds faulty. What is the reason Rosenberg is risking his life? Espionage in war time involves to death penalty.

The answer is "tovarich" Yakovlev, the assistant at the Soviet Embassy, who was the official director of the Soviet espionage ring in the United States. Rosenberg is risking his life and his wife's freedom because he doesn't want to confirm that an official employee of the Russian Embassy directed espionage in the United States.

Translated by SEYMOUR N. PANIKOWITZ

Jewish Daily "Forward"
September 2, 1950, page 6, column 1 through 8

"My Husband Was Misled, But He Is No Traitor", says Ruth Greenglass

By Louis Schaeffer

Julius Rosenberg was mad at Greenglass for refusing to remain in the Los Alamos atom plant. - Ethel Rosenberg, David Greenglass' sister, was always an embittered communist. - Why is Rosenberg risking his life and his wife's freedom?

Before I relate the personal statements by Ruth Greenglass about her husband's actions relating to his revealing information about the atom bomb, I want to clarify a few points which appeared in my article in Wednesday's "Forward".

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Some of my colleagues and acquaintances who read the article raised the question: But Dr. Fuchs was one of the top scientific specialists who worked on the atom bomb project for the United States and England, and he was a spy for Russia, so why did they need additional information?

This question can be answered by raising another question: If that is so, why did they need such scientists as Oppenheimer, Fermant and dozens of other specialists?

But there is a clear answer. This answer is also contained in many diplomatic and political maneuvers by Soviet Russia which many could not understand previously.

Russia had the secret of the principle of the atom bomb, but not the technical details of how to make the bomb; but, principally, it was interested in having the bomb as soon as possible. Neither Fuchs nor any other individual scientist specialist who worked on the bomb had all the details. It was for the very reason that the job of making the bomb was assigned to several places in various corners of the United States.

In addition to that Russia knew that in the various plants where

they were making the different parts of the bomb, every day they were discovering improvements and changing their methods to improve and accelerate its production. The manufacture of the atom bomb is similar to that of aeroplanes, automobiles, radio and television. The principle of making aeroplanes fly and cars run has been known for a long time, but every week or month brings new improvements. Recall the auto of 1905 and look at a 1950 auto.

If Russia were satisfied with the secret alone she would surely have waited; but Russia wanted to make it, and as soon as possible. And what faster method could the Soviet leader find than spying in the plants and laboratories of their ally - the United States?

And now a few words about another point.

In order to explain the role of David Greenglass, Gold and Rosenberg in the international jig-saw puzzle of intrigue, in my last article I gave the background of the entire net of espionage which the Soviet representatives spread over the United States. Since the article was only about Ruth Greenglass some got the impression that I told me all about it. Ruth is a very intelligent young woman and she is learning more and more about the involved situation into which she was dragged. But she did not give me this general information. As I pointed out in my first article, I spoke with several people about this entire matter. I spoke with Hardy Cooper, the former assistant Attorney General, who is the lawyer for David and Ruth Greenglass; I spoke with Irving Saypol, the U.S. Attorney who is conducting the Department of Justice cases against Rosenberg, Greenglass, Gold, Yakovlev and others.

A small part of my interview with Saypol was published in the "FORWARD". I spoke with other people also. Because of the coming trials, and because of a few other cases which will be announced soon, naturally I can't reveal all the facts or point out who gave me those facts. All these things will come out in the very near future.

And now, a few more facts and remarks about Ruth Greenglass.

Ruth throws all the blame for her husband's actions on Julius Rosenberg and his wife Ethel - David's sister.

Naturally, she recognizes the fact that David and he, herself, are guilty. During her talk with me she said: "I want you to understand that we both spent days and nights talking about this, and we recognized the fact that we are guilty; but we believe that we are not traitors."

When I asked her why neither she nor her husband advised the F.B.I. immediately, she answered: "That is the tragedy. That is what troubled us. David realized that he took a false step in giving Gold information, but you must bear in mind that David's sister and her husband, Julius Rosenberg, were involved. In general it is very difficult to be a stool-pigeon, particularly for a Jew. And when it concerns your own family

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Then I asked Ruth why, if David did regret his acts, did the reporters for the English press print that he defended his acts on the ground that he believed in Soviet Russia and that he looked upon Soviet Russia as an ally?

"The reporters misrepresented that," cried out Ruth with anger. "It is true he said these words, but that was his explanation of how he felt five years ago, in 1945, when practically all Americans felt that way."

I admitted that sentiments in the United States, after the victory over the Germans at Stalingrad, were tremendously for Russia, but that that did not mean that all those who had a friendly feeling toward Russia was ready to reveal secrets.

Here Ruth became a little impatient with me.

"If you, who appears to be sympathetic to us, do not understand it, how will the others look upon us," she said to me with pain in her voice.

I calmed her and explained that the reason I was raising the question was that I was certain the readers of the "CORRUPT" would raise the question, and I begged her to continue.

"I remember that I stated, when I heard the news, in the hospital, that David was arrested, that I was astounded to discover that not only wasn't I shocked, but that a feeling of calm came over me. From that night on I have been sleeping peacefully. A few days later I saw David, and he told me that he had the same experience. I don't know whether we would ever have gone to the F.B.I. voluntarily, but when they came to us it was just like the fall of the second shoe." (An English expression about being in a very tense situation.)

"You can see that we both realized David committed a wrong in giving information to Gold from the fact that we both decided to leave Los Alamos, New Mexico, as soon as possible. After the war the army wanted David to stay there at a good salary, but David explained that he must return to New York because of me and my mother-in-law."

"Our brother-in-law, Rosenberg, was really angry at us for leaving the atom plant, and that was the beginning of our unfriendliness, particularly between me and my sister-in-law."

Then I asked Ruth who, of the Rosenbergs, had the stronger character. I raised this question in the presence of her younger sister and the husband of her older sister. All three answered immediately that Ethel is the dominant person.

Ruth expressed herself as follows:

"As I have said before, there was a time when Avil and I were partial toward communism. But we were never embittered or intolerant toward people who did not agree with us. But Ethel was quite different. She did not buy from a butcher or grocer unless he were an open sympathizer toward Soviet Russia. She considered everyone who was against communism her personal enemy."

I asked about Julius Rosenberg. I was especially interested in him because whereas Gold and Greenglass became witnesses for the government, Rosenberg denies the charges against him and his wife and because of this he is to be tried shortly. From all known facts he has absolutely no chance of going free. Gold, who went to see Greenglass in Los Alamos with Rosenberg's recommendation and secret sign (an irregularly cut cover of a dessert box), is a witness against him. Greenglass confirms the charges. From what I hear Abe Sobell, who was caught in Mexico by the F.B.I., will also be a witness against Rosenberg. So how will he get out of it? Rosenberg's lawyer stated, in court, that he will prove at the trial that Greenglass fabricated the false accusation against his sister Ethel and her husband Julius in order to save his wife Ruth.

This sounds faulty. What is the reason Rosenberg is risking his life? Espionage in war time involves to death penalty.

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Translated by SF HYMAN N. RABINOWITZ

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Translated by SEYMOUR N. RABINOWITZ

Greenglass Guilty In Atom Espionage

Chunky David Greenglass, who as an Army sergeant worked on the atomic bomb at Los Alamos, yesterday pleaded guilty in Federal Court of war-time conspiracy to convey secret information to Russia.

Greenglass originally was indicted in New Mexico, but was named in a superseding indictment here last week with four others, including Anatoli A. Yakovlev, former Russian vice-consul in New York.

Conviction on the charge carries a possible death sentence, but it was expected Greenglass would turn government witness and thereby escape the death penalty sometimes meted out to war-time traitors.

Named along with the ex-GI and Yakovlev were Greenglass' brother-in-law, Julius Rosenberg, 33, an electrical engineer, of 10 Monroe St., his wife, Ethel, 35, journed until Nov. 13 at the request of his attorney.

One of the acts charged to Greenglass was that on Jan. 12, 1945, he gave "a paper" containing sketches of experiments conducted at the Los Alamos project to Rosenberg within the jurisdiction of the Southern District of New York, the basis for the superseding action which prevented his being extradited to Sante Fe for trial there.

Greenglass, a former member of the Young Communist League, has been held in lieu of $100,000 bail since his arrest last July.

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agreement on time p... Bradley would be perfectly acceptable—but the U. S. view now is that he can't be spared from the task of rearming America. So all eyes are turned on Eisenhower. Will Ike assume this new and tremendous burden? Probably he doesn't want to. Probably he would really rather stay right where he is. But if the President

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F. B. I.
OCT 20 1950
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Greenglass Gave Russia Secrets

David Greenglass, a former U. S. Army sergeant who worked on the atom bomb, pleaded guilty in Federal Court yesterday to a charge of conspiring to convey secret government information to Russia in time of war.

Defense attorney O. John Rogge said Greenglass was prepared to "give what is his best recollection" of operations of the spy ring in which he was involved. This was taken to indicate that he would turn government witness. If so, he may testify against his own sister.

Greenglass is the third American to plead guilty recently to wartime spying for Russia. The first was Harry Gold, Philadelphia chemist. The second was Alfred Dean Slack, sentenced to 15 years.

The 28-year-old Greenglass, a New York machinist who was drafted into the Army in April, 1943, and assigned to work on the A-bomb project at Los Alamos, N. M., from 1944 until his discharge in 1946, is under indictment with four others, including Anatoli Yakovlev, former Russian Vice-Consul here, who is now believed to be in Russia.

Greenglass allegedly turned over secrets to Gold, self-described go-between for Soviet agents and Dr. Klaus Fuchs, British atomic physicist. The others named with Greenglass in the indictment are Mr. and Mrs. Julius Rosenberg and Morton Sobell, all of New York. Mrs. Rosenberg is Greenglass' sister.

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F. B. I.
OCT 20 1950
N. Y.

Ex-Army Man Pleads Guilty as Spy for Russia

Greenglass, Named as One of 6 in Plot, May Testify for U.S., Escape Death Penalty

David Greenglass, twenty-eight, pleaded guilty yesterday in United States District Court to conspiring to transmit secret government defense information to Russia during the war.

The former Army sergeant, who worked at the Los Alamos, N. M., atomic-bomb installation, faces a possible death sentence, although, in the light of his plea yesterday, it was indicated in court he would turn government witness to escape the penalty. Greenglass originally was indicted in New Mexico but was named in a superseding indictment here.

Judge William Bondy postponed sentencing until Dec. 4. Greenglass's attorney, O. John Rogge,

(Continued on page 23, column 1)

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OCT 20 1950
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Spy for Russia

(Continued from page one)

said that his client stood ready "to give what is his best recollection," when other members of the spy ring he is charged with operating in are brought to trial.

Greenglass, a machinist, was arrested June 16. He is under indictment with four other persons who are accused of conspiring with each other and with Harry Gold, confessed atomic spy for Russia, to deliver documentary information "relating to the national defense of the United States" to Russia.

The others are Julius Rosenberg, thirty-two, and his wife, Mrs. Ethel Greenglass Rosenberg, thirty-five (who is a sister of David Greenglass), Morton Sobell, thirty-three, and Anatoli A. Yakovlev, former Russian vice-consul in New York, now believed to be in Russia.

The Rosenbergs pleaded not guilty at their arraignment Monday. Judge Bondy will set the date of their trial Dec. 4. Sobell is scheduled to enter his plea that day.

Two other persons are named as co-conspirators but not as co-defendants in the indictment. The two are Gold, of Philadelphia, and Greenglass's wife, Mrs. Ruth Greenglass, twenty-six.

At the arraignment yesterday, the court clerk read the charge against Greenglass, who stood with head bowed before the court, and responded "guilty," when the clerk asked him if he wished to plead guilty or innocent.

The five named in the indictment have been linked to the Dr. Klaus Fuchs case. Fuchs, now imprisoned in England, used Gold, a former Philadelphia research chemist, as his key contact when he was shuttling atomic data from the United States to Russia. Gold relayed material to two agents whom he knew as "Sam" and "John"—both now disappeared, presumably behind the Iron Curtain.

Greenglass, according to the F. B. I., supplied information about the bomb to Gold while he was at Los Alamos. The F. B. I. says Rosenberg recruited Greenglass to supply the information. Rosenberg supplied Greenglass with a torn box-top, the F. B. I. said, and gave the other half to Gold, who used it to identify himself to Greenglass at Albuquerque, N. M., in 1945.

Former Sergeant Pleads Guilty in Russian Spy Plot

By NORMA ABRAMS

David Greenglass, 28, pudgy former Army sergeant—who, through an amazing security slipup, was permitted to work on the A-bomb at Los Alamos,

David Greenglass (right) is escorted from Federal Court en route to The Tombs by Deputy Marshal Eugene Fitzgerald, after pleading guilty of conspiracy to convey U. S. defense secrets to Russia.

N. M., though he had been a member of the Young Communist League—placed his life in the hands of a federal judge yesterday.

With one barely audible word, he pleaded guilty to conspiring to convey U. S. defense secrets in wartime to Soviet Russia. The penalty could be death—if Judge William Bondy chooses to impose it.

Nobody expects any such extreme sentence, however, for it was indicated the ex-GI is ready to be a government witness against his co-defendants, including his sister, Ethel Rosenberg, and his brother-in-law, Julius Rosenberg, 32-year-old engineer, of 10 Monroe St.

Saypol Asks Delay.

U. S. Attorney Irving Saypol asked that further action regarding Greenglass be put over until Dec. 4, saying "other matters" of importance required attention first. Greenglass' counsel, G. John Rogge, consented.

"My client is not going to add a second mistake to his first one," said Rogge. "He is not absolutely precise about every date mentioned in the indictment, but he is ready to give an statement of what transpired, as he recalls the events."

Judge Bondy granted the postponement. Meanwhile, Greenglass remains in jail in default of $100,000 bail. Likewise held in default of the same sum are his co-defendants, Julius Rosenberg and Morton Sobell, 33-year-old radar expert, 161 17 73d Ave., Flushing, Queens. Judge Bondy set Mrs. Rosenberg's bond to $50,000 last Monday, at which time she and her husband pleaded innocent.

A fifth person named in the indictment, but long gone from this country, is Anatoli A. Yakovlev, former Soviet vice consul in New York.

Also named as co-conspirator, but not as defendants, are Greenglass' 26-year-old wife, Ruth, and Harry Gold, Philadelphia laboratory, whose arrest touched off the spy ring roundup.

Gold has pleaded guilty to another indictment and is serving sentence.

Confessed A-Spy To Tell on Pals

Plump, round-faced David Greenglass, 28, today faced a possible death sentence for conspiring to give atom secrets to Russia.

The former Army sergeant, who pleaded guilty yesterday in U.S. District Court, was not expected, however, to get the death penalty.

His lawyer, O. John Rogge, said he was willing "to give what is his best recollection" about other members of the spy ring he is accused of working with. These include his sister, Mrs. Ethel Rosenberg, 35, and his brother-in-law, Julius Rosenberg, 32. Others are Anatoli A. Yakovlev, former Russian vice consul in New York (now believed in Russia) and Morton Sobell, 33.

If Greenglass' testimony is good enough, he presumably will get a softer sentence than the chair.

Greenglass, though he had been a member of the Young Communist League, worked on the atom bomb at Los Alamos, N. Mex., during the war. The indictment charged that he conspired to transmit information to Harry Gold of Philadelphia, another confessed atom spy for Russia. The group was linked in the indictment to Dr. Klaus Fuchs, now imprisoned in England.

World Telegram & Sun
DATE OCT 19 1950

EX-SOLDIER GUILTY IN SPY RING CASE

Greenglass Admits to Passing On Defense Information to Russian Espionage Gang

A 28-year-old former Army sergeant pleaded guilty yesterday in Federal court to passing vital defense information to a Russian atom spy ring in wartime.

The confessed spy, David Greenglass of 265 Rivington Street, will be sentenced Dec. 4. Although he faces a maximum penalty of death, it appeared Greenglass would mitigate his penalty by turning Government witness against three alleged conspirators, including his sister and her husband.

Greenglass admitted that when he was in the Army in 1945, assigned to the Los Alamos atom bomb project, he supplied Harry Gold, confessed Soviet atom spy, with sketches and documents affecting the national defense of the United States.

Arrested Last July

Federal Bureau of Investigation agents arrested Greenglass, a machinist, last July when it was said he was preparing to flee to a Soviet satellite country. The Government charged that Greenglass' brother-in-law, Julius Rosenberg, 33, electrical engineer, of 10 Monroe Street, gave him $5,000 for the flight. Rosenberg is alleged to have recruited Greenglass into the Soviet spy apparatus.

Last week the Federal grand jury returned a superseding espionage indictment naming Greenglass, Rosenberg, his wife, Ethel, 35; Morton Sobell, 33, electronics and radar expert, of 184-17 Seventy-third Avenue, Flushing, Queens, and Anatoli H. Yakovlev, former Russian vice consul in New York, as members of the atom spy ring.

Yakovlev left this country in 1918 and is believed to be in Russia. The Rosenbergs and Sobell have pleaded not guilty and are being held in high bail pending their trial.

Named as Co-Conspirators

Greenglass' wife, Ruth, 24, and Gold were named as co-conspirators in the indictment but not as defendants. Mrs. Greenglass, mother of two small children, is also believed to be cooperating with the Government.

Yesterday Greenglass was brought before Federal Judge William Bondy to plead to the indictment. United States Attorney Irving H. Saypol told the court that defense counsel, O. John Rogge, wished to consult with the defendant.

The pleading was adjourned for a half hour. Then Greenglass, a chunky man, stood before the bench, head bowed and hands clasped in front of him. The court clerk, David P. Sweeney, read the indictment and asked Greenglass how he pleaded.

Greenglass raised his head and in a firm voice answered: "Guilty." Mrs. Greenglass, who was seated in the first row of the spectator's bench, lowered her eyes until her husband was led away.

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F. B. I.
OCT 20 1950
N. Y.

Pleads Guilty In Atom-Spy Case

David Greenglass, 29, ex-Army sergeant assigned to the atom bomb plant at Los Alamos, pleaded guilty in Federal Court yesterday to a superseding espionage indictment that charges him, his sister, her husband and two others with passing atomic secrets to Russia.

Ethel Greenglass Rosenberg, 35, and Julius Rosenberg, 33, both of 10 Monroe St., pleaded innocent, as did Morton Sobel, 31, formerly of 164-17 73d St., Flushing. Their trial was set for Feb. 15. A fifth defendant, Anatoli A. Yokovlev, former Soviet vice-counsel here, has fled the country.

Chief Asst. U.S. Atty. Lane said the new indictment extends the period of the alleged conspiracy five months longer than the old charges—from June 6, 1944, to June 16, 1950. Greenglass, of 265 Rivington St., also pleaded guilty to the former indictment. He is expected to testify for the government. All four defendants are in custody, the men under $100,000 bail and Mrs. Rosenberg under $50,000.

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N. Y.

Spy Greenglass to Hear Fate Testimony Doomed Sister, Hu

By MALCOLM LOGAN

David Greenglass, the confessed A-Bomb spy whose testimony for the g to doom his sister and brother-in-law to the electric chair, awaited sentenci Judge Irving R. Kaufman at 2 p.m. today.

Theoretically, the 29-year-ol machinist of 265 Rivington St. faces the c which Judge Kaufman imposed on Julius and Ethel Rosenberg yesterday, f guilty to the same cha onage conspiracy for

But the third de Morton Sobell, was giv instead of death, an turned government wi to escape with a short

DAVID GREENGLASS
To Be Sentenced Today

Leniency to Be Asked

Possibly to spare Greenglass the ordeal of seeing his sister condemned to die, U. S. Atty. Saypol yesterday had his sentencing deferred until today.

O. John Rogge, Greenglass' lawyer was to be present to ask the judge for leniency. He stressed in a brief courtroom discussion yesterday the fact that Greenglass had aided the government and had not committed "a second offense" by denying his guilt.

Judge Kaufman replied there were "some things I have in mind" and that it "required a great deal of courage" for Greenglass to testify against his sister.

Was Young Communist

Greenglass was born and lived all his life on the lower East Side. He attended PS 4 and Henry HS and at 17 became a machinist, following his father's trade. For a time he studied at night at Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute but he did not complete his studies there.

He was married in 1942 to Ruth Printz, whom he had known since of his life. They have two children. Another time friend of his

Greenglass Hears His Fate Today

Continued from Page 5

qualms about turning spy because of his radical philosophy.

Transfer to Sing Sing

Rosenberg, who will be 33 on May 12, and his wife, 35, were sentenced to die in the electric chair at Sing Sing Prison the week of May 21.

Rosenberg spent last night in the Federal House of Detention, 11th and West Sts., and Mrs. Rosenberg at the Women's House of Detention, 10th St. and Avenue of the Americas. U. S. Marshal William A. Carroll said he hoped to transfer them to Sing Sing today, but Warden Wilfred Denno said he would have to seek legal advice before arranging detail of their stay.

The Rosenbergs' lawyer said he would appeal immediately to the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals and, if the conviction is upheld there, to the U. S. Supreme Court. Presumably the appeals would defer the execution date beyond May 21.

First to Die as Spies

If they are executed, they would be the first American citizens in the history of U. S. jurisprudence to die for wartime espionage. They would also be the first Federal prisoners to die at Sing Sing. U. S. Attorney Saypol, the prosecutor, said the law provides for execution of the death sentence to be carried out under the laws of the state where conviction is obtained.

Mrs. Rosenberg would be the second woman in U. S. history to die under Federal order. Mrs. Mary Surat was executed for her part in the assassination plot against President Lincoln.

Elderly Mrs. Tessie Greenglass, mother of Mrs. Rosenberg and David Greenglass, hiding from reporters she would visit her daughter, barricaded in her cold-water flat at 64 Sheriff St., on the Lower East Side, Mrs. Greenglass said she had not expected the death sentence.

Neighbors Agree

Neighbors of the Rosenbergs, who lived at 1 Monroe St., Knickerbocker Village, said they believed the death sentence was just in view of the enormity of their crime.

The doomed couple showed no grief or remorse. After hearing the sentence, and while waiting in separate cells in the Federal Court House to be driven away in a prisoners' van, Mrs. Rosenberg burst into song—"Time Is Long" from "Madame Butterfly." Then her husband was heard singing "The Battle Hymn of the Republic."

Judge Prayed for Guidance

Judge Kaufman, visibly upset by the task, visited his synagogue three times to seek guidance before imposing the sentence.

Should the appeals fail, the death sentence could be commuted only by President Truman.

In accordance with Federal law, the Rosenbergs would die at sunrise, instead of 11 p. m., the usual hour of execution at Sing Sing.

Greenglass Starts 15-Year Spy Term

David Greenglass, confessed spy whose testimony helped convict his sister and brother-in-law, today started serving 15 years, the price of his own part in the betrayal of his country.

Standing in the same Manhattan courtroom where Ethel and Julius Rosenberg were sentenced to death, Greenglass heard Federal Judge Irving R. Kaufman pronounce the jail sentence recommended by U. S. Attorney Irving H. Saypol and declare it "a just sentence, neither light nor heavy."

The 15-year term was far heavier than the three-to-five years asked by Greenglass' counsel, O. John Rogge, who told the court his client "should be praised, not punished," and declared leniency would cause other offenders to come forward and expose espionage.

Greenglass will be eligible for parole consideration after five years. Attorneys for the Rosenbergs yesterday filed a notice of appeal, asking a new trial.

Spy Sentence For Greenglass Set at 15 Years

Court Lowers Term From 30 for Aid to Prosecution; Can Get Parole by 1956

By Blaine Littell

Following the government's recommendation, Judge Irving R. Kaufman sentenced David Greenglass yesterday to fifteen years in prison.

The confessed spy for Soviet Russia received less than the maximum prison term of thirty years prescribed by the espionage law in "consideration" of his aid in "apprehending and bringing to justice the arch criminals of this nefarious scheme"—his sister and his brother-in-law, Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

The Rosenbergs were sentenced to death Thursday by Judge Kaufman after a jury, which had heard Greenglass testify against them, found them guilty of conspiring to steal American military secrets for the Soviet Union during World War II. Morton Sobell, a third defendant, also was found guilty. Implicated to a lesser degree than the Rosenbergs, he was sentenced to thirty years in prison.

Admitted His Guilt

Greenglass, a twenty-nine-year-old machinist and father of two children, readily admitted on the witness stand in United States District Courthouse during the three-week trial that he had drawn up plans of the Nagasaki-type atom bomb while on duty as an Army sergeant at the Los Alamos, N. M., project. As one of the chief government witnesses, he further testified he had turned over this information to Julius Rosenberg and that his sister, Ethel, had typed it before it was passed on to Soviet agents.

Yesterday, Greenglass turned his eyes to the ground as his sentence was pronounced. During the trial, he had smiled almost continuously while on the witness stand. He did not smile yesterday. He listened to Judge Kaufman's statement before sentencing with his hands clasped behind him. Afterwards, when United States marshals led him from the crowded courtroom, he seemed to be walking in a trance.

In the front row of the spectators' section, his wife, Ruth, who also had testified for the government, leaned forward with her face below the wooden barricade and cried. She was named co-conspirator, but not defendant in the espionage indictment against her husband, the Rosenbergs and Sobell. Mr. and Mrs. Greenglass live at 265 Rivington

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Street. Their children are Stephen, four, and Barbara, ten months.

According to Irving H. Saypol, United States Attorney and government prosecutor in the trial of the spies, Greenglass will be eligible for parole after serving five years, or one-third, of his sentence. He will continue to be lodged in the Tombs at 100 Centre Street until Federal authorities in Washington decide in which Federal penitentiary he will serve out his sentence.

Judge Is "Realistic"

In his statement before sentencing Greenglass, Judge Kaufman termed as "loathesome" the defendant's role in the Russian espionage ring.

"You have at least not added to your sins by committing the crime of perjury," he said. "I realize the courage that was required for you to give your testimony . . . I have to be realistic in a situation usch as this and I recognize that despite my own inclination to be more severe on your sentence due to the revolting nature of your offense, I must subordinate my own feelings.

"Our national security is more important than my personal feeling on the subject and, indeed, more important than the punishment of any single individual. By your assistance in this case you have helped us strike a death blow to the trafficking in our military secrets to the advantage of a foreign nation."

Judge Kaufman added that the "unconvering of other espionage rings, which I am certain exist, depends to a great extent upon the testimony of those members of the ring who recant and seek to atone for their sins in some measure." The judge said that persons like Greenglass "were in effect enlisting in the Russian Foreign Legion" but noted that "you, however, found your way back before the curtain fell on your life."

Pleads for Light Sentence

In pleading for a light sentence for his client, O. John Rogge pointed out that a light sentence for Greenglass might induce other less fanatic members of espionage rings, such as the Greenglasses, to come forward and assist the government.

He described Greenglass as a "fuzzy thinker" who never really wanted to spy for Russia and said his client "should be praised, not punished" for his damaging testimony against the Rosenbergs.

Almost at the same time that Mr. Rogge pleaded for David Greenglass, attorneys for the Rosenbergs filed an appeal from the sentence and verdict with the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

The notice of the appeal, filed by Emanuel H. Bloch, stated that the defense wanted to appeal from an order denying the Rosenbergs' motion for a new trial and an arrest of judgment.

Greenglass Is Given 15 Years For Part In Atomic Spy Ring

By Anthony Marino and Neal Patterson

David Greenglass, 28, the former atom project sergeant who turned traitor, but later confessed and gave evidence which caused his sister and brother-in-law to be condemned to the electric chair as A-bomb spies for Russia, learned the price of his betrayal of country yesterday. It was 15 years.

Greenglass paled as he heard the sentence from Federal Judge Irving Kaufman in the same courtroom where Mrs. Ethel Greenglass Rosenberg, 35, and Julius Rosenberg, 32, were doomed the previous day.

His wife, Ruth, slumped forward in her chair in the first row of spectators, buried her face in her hands and wept.

Counsel Makes Plea.

Greenglass' punishment was far heavier than the three-to-five-year term pleaded for by his counsel, O. John Rogge, who told the court Greenglass "should be praised, not punished." Rogge also argued that leniency would cause other penitent offenders to come forward and expose espionage and that "if the Government wants help, it must give help."

Nevertheless, Greenglass has a chance of going free in five years. He becomes eligible for parole consideration after serving one-third of his term—and Judge Kaufman, in his sentence, incorporated no recommendation against parole, as he did Thursday in handing Morton Sobell, a Rosenberg accomplice, 30 years.

Depends on Conduct.

Also, even if parole authorities should refuse to release him after five years, he would become automatically eligible for parole after 10 years, if his conduct has been good. Federal rules provide a remission of 10 days for each month of good behavior.

Greenglass, who testified at the trial that while at the Los Alamos, N. M., atom project he had been persuaded to transmit bomb information to the Rosenbergs and that

(Continued on page 58, col. 5)

(NEWS foto by Ed Jackson)

David Greenglass leaves court with U. S. deputy marshal after hearing judge impose 15-year jail sentence.

15-Year Term To Greenglass As A-Traitor

(Continued from page 3)

he later gave them further information, including drawings, at their Manhattan apartment, was led before Judge Kaufman at 2 P.M.

Saypol Suggests Mercy

U. S. Attorney Irving Saypol told the court the ex-sergeant's offense was "grave beyond possibility of doubt" and that the death sentence given the Rosenbergs also "could readily have been his," but that Greenglass merited mercy.

"This case could not have been proven without the information supplied by such persons as Max Elitcher, Harry Gold, Ruth Greenglass and the defendant David Greenglass," Saypol continued. He recommended 15 years.

In accepting the prosecutor's recommendation, Kaufman told Greenglass his acts had been "loathesome," but that recognition must be given for his help in bringing to justice "the arch criminals in this nefarious scheme, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg."

"You have at least not added to your sins by committing the crime of perjury," said the judge. "I realize the courage that was required for you to give your testimony.

Cites National Security.

"Our national security is more important than my personal feeling on the subject and more important than the punishment of any single individual. By your assist-

Judge Going On Vacation

Federal Judge Irving Kaufman, who presided for three weeks over America's first atom spy trial and spent a practically sleepless week before deciding on the death sentence for Julius and Ethel Rosenberg will board a plane this morning for a vacation at Palm Beach, Fla.

ance in this case you have helped us strike a death blow to the trafficking in our military secrets to the advantage of a foreign nation.

"You, like so many other foolish men and women, believed that Soviet Russia was Utopia. You learned that when you enlisted in what you believed was a cause for the liberation of men you were in effect enlisting in the Russian Foreign Legion. However, you found your way back before the curtain fell on your life. You repented and brought to justice those who enlisted you in this cause."

Deputy marshals took Greenglass back to City Prison pending orders from Washington for his commitment to a federal institution.

Woman Screams at Her.

As Greenglass' wife started to leave the Federal Building in a taxi, a woman ran to the curb and began berating her. "Come out and I'll tear you to pieces," the woman screamed a Mrs. Greenglass cowered in the cab.

A young student, his arms filled with books, asked the woman to stop. "She's had a hard ordeal," he said of Mrs. Greenglass.

The woman turned and slapped the youth's face. "I was born in Austria, but I'm proud to be an American," she cried. Mrs. Greenglass' cab slid away during the diversion.

Emanuel H. Bloch, counsel for the Rosenbergs, filed a notice of appeal with the court yesterday, asking arrest of judgment and a new trial. The Rosenbergs and Sobell remained in local prisons yesterday. Marshal William A. Carroll is waiting word from Washington on his request for permission to take the Rosenbergs to Sing Sing, which has full facilities for safeguarding the condemned. It is there they will be executed if their appeals fail.

Atom-Spy Greenglass Given 15 Years

By GEORGE GRADY and WILFRED ALEXANDER

David Greenglass, 29, confessed spy, was let off with a 15-year sentence yesterday because he cooperated in exposing a Russian ring that stole U. S. atomic secrets. His brother-in-law and sister, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, had been sentenced to death 24 hours earlier as members of the conspiracy.

Federal Judge Irving R. Kaufman said the 15-year penalty—recommended by U.S. Attorney Saypol—is "a just sentence, neither light nor heavy."

Kaufman described the ex-Army sergeant's role in the plot as "loathsome" and "contemptible," but credited Greenglass with "helping us strike a death-blow to the trafficking of our military secrets by foreign agents."

Showed Courage

The judge told the chunky defendant he realizes it took courage to testify against his own sister and her husband, to whom he referred as "the arch-criminals in this nefarious scheme," and added:

"You, at least, did not add to your sins by committing the additional crime of perjury."

Greenglass took his sentence calmly, as he had met the news of his sister's death penalty.

"She was stubborn," he reportedly told jailers. "She had the same chance to get off that I did."

The ex-GI's pretty wife, Ruth, collapsed against the rail in front of her first-row seat and was unable to talk to reporters.

Later, on leaving the courthouse after a brief visit with her husband, Mrs. Greenglass narrowly escaped a brush with a

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From
NY Mirror

DATED APR 7 1951

15-Year Term To Greenglass

Continued from Page 1

woman, incensed at testimony during the trial, who shouted "you Communist" and threatened to "tear you to pieces if I get you out of that taxi."

The cab pulled away before she could get the door open, but not before she slapped a young student who told her to "let that woman alone." The aroused patriot identified herself as Mrs. Margaret Weeks, of 326 E. 113th St., a native of Hungary, now a naturalized American.

Greenglass' lawyer, O. John Rogge, had pleaded for a lighter sentence for the Government's star witness, whose testimony also had brought a 30-year sentence to radar expert Morton Sobell, a fourth member of the ring.

Rogge told the court that a penalty of more than five years might discourage other "fuzzy-thinking fanatics" from recanting and helping clean up "the whole story about espionage here."

Judge Kaufman was not moved by Rogge's 36-minute plea.

He made no mention of parole in Greenglass' case, however, as he had in recommending that Sobell be denied any parole.

The absence of such a pronouncement makes Greenglass eligible to apply for parole at the end of five years. The gravity of his offense probably will influence the Parole Board against acting favorably at that time, but with 10 days off each month for good behavior, he could be free in about 11 years.

While Greenglass was being sentenced, attorneys for the Rosenbergs filed an appeal with the U. S. Court of Appeals.

Authorities at Sing Sing disclosed Federal officials have inquired about facilities for Mrs. Rosenberg there, and have been told it is necessary to employ four matrons to guard a woman in the Death House.

The government man seemed surprised when informed it cost $13,000 for extra personnel while lonely hearts killer Martha H... was there for 18 months pending execution.

Me...

...City Women's House of Detention, while her husband is in the Federal House of Detention in Greenglass and Sobell are in Tombs Prison.

Greenglass, who will ... two children, Steven, 4, and Barbara, 18 months, live with their Rivington St. parents.

He testified his sister and her husband conspired to commit espionage while his senior, and ... in the Army, induced him to join the ring. He was in November, 1944, while he was a machinist's mate at the Sperry Gyroscope Co. ...

He confessed ... secrets, including ... sketch of the ... dropped ... shown on to ... to Harry Gold ... checked ... was ...

They ... Sergeant ... when the ...

Greenglass Gets 15 Years; Judge Recognizes Spy's Aid

By WILLIAM R. CONKLIN

Standing on the spot where his sister, Ethel, received the death penalty Thursday for Soviet spying, David Greenglass, confessed atomic spy, was sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment yesterday for his part in the spy plot.

Federal Judge Irving R. Kaufman, who sentenced Ethel Greenglass Rosenberg and her husband, Julius, to death, imposed the sentence on Greenglass. Morton Sobell, fourth member of the spy ring, is under a thirty-year sentence by the same judge. Anatoli A. Yakovlev, former Soviet Vice Consul here and a fifth defendant, has been a fugitive since he left New York five years ago.

United States Attorney Irving H. Saypol, who recommended the fifteen-year term, said the earlier sentences met his views on punishment. Outside the court Mr. Saypol said Greenglass could be eligible for parole after serving five years. If he is not paroled, the prosecutor said, Greenglass could earn sufficient time off for good behavior to win release in about ten years.

Before imposing sentence on Greenglass, Judge Kaufman heard a thirty-six minute plea for a light sentence from O. John Rogge, former assistant Attorney General. The lawyer argued that Greenglass deserved "a pat on the back" instead of a stiff sentence for his courage in testifying against his relatives.

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Mr. Rogge repeated his "put on the back" recommendation four times. Greenglass had testified at the trial that he sent $4,000 to Mr. Rogge from the $5,000 given to him by Rosenberg to flee abroad.

Judge Kaufman conceded that Greenglass, by testifying for the Government, had clinched the case against Ethel and Julius Rosenberg for conspiracy to commit wartime espionage for the Soviet Union.

The judge recalled, however, that Greenglass had given Julius Rosenberg a sketch and a twelve-page description of the atom bomb in January, 1945, for transmission to Russia. That information, coming eight months before the A-bomb was dropped on Hiroshima, was

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

of perjury. [illegible] confessed and told a complete story in this case and it has been of great assistance to the Government. I [illegible]ze the courage that was req[illegible] for you to give your testimony.

"It is obvious", the 40-year-old jurist continued, "that the Government gave due consideration to your assistance in their recommendation. I have to be realistic in a situation such as this, and I recognize that despite my own inclination to be more severe on your sentence due to the revolting nature of your offense, I must [illegible] my own feeling [illegible] important than my personal feeling on the subject, and, indeed, more important than the punishment of any single individual. By your assistance in this case you have helped us strike a death blow to the trafficking in our military secrets to the advantage of a foreign nation.

"The uncovering of other espionage rings, which I am certain exist, depends to a great extent upon the testimony of those members of the ring who recant and [illegible] along for Gold [illegible] in [illegible] You [illegible] whom you [illegible] in what you believed was a cause for the betterment of men, you were in effect enlisting in the Russian Foreign Legion.

"However, you found your way back before the curtain fell on your life. You repented and brought to justice those who enlisted you in this cause. Justice does not seek revenge. Justice seeks justice; a punishment in balance with the gravity of your offense, as against your aid to the Government. I shall, therefore, follow the Government recom-

to City [illegible] 135 [illegible] wife went back to their cold-water flat at 265 Rivington Street on the lower East Side.

While Greenglass was being sentenced, attorneys for Julius and Ethel Rosenberg filed a notice of appeal with the United States Court of Appeals. Emanuel H. Bloch took the appeal from Judge Kaufman's sentence that the Rosenbergs die in the electric chair at Sing Sing in the week beginning on Monday, May 21. The attorney also appealed Judge Kaufman's denial of a defense motion to arrest judgment and grant a new trial.

Mr. Bloch expects to argue that Judge Kaufman erred in admitting testimony on the Rosenbergs' Communist party affiliations to show the motive for their acts. The defense also objected to testimony by Elizabeth Bentley that she conversed by telephone with a "Julius" in 1942, since the alleged conspiracy did not begin until two years later.

With the sentencing of Greenglass, the Federal Government ended a spy conspiracy that it charged began on June 6, 1944 and continued until June 16, 1950. D[illegible] Klaus Fuchs, a top British atom [illegible] British [illegible] secrets to Ru[illegible] Ha[illegible] here was Harry [illegible] who in turn led to Yakovlev, the Greenglass, the Rosenbergs and Sobell.

Within a few weeks Mr. Sayre will try William F[illegible], 32-year-old Columbia University physicist, on a four-count perjury indictment. One count is based on his denial that he knew the Rosenbergs or Sobell, though the two men were his classmates in City College in 1938. Meantime, the Federal Bureau of Investigation is following other leads on wartime espionage.

Greenglass Gets 15 Years as Spy; Judge Recognizes Aid to U.S. Case

Continued From Page 1

crucial in the Government's case.

As another factor, testimony by Harry Gold at the trial implicated David and Ruth Greenglass, his wife, as active participants in the plot. Gold, serving a thirty-year sentence for his part, testified that he paid Greenglass $500 for A-bomb information in Albuquerque, N. M., in June, 1945. Greenglass was then an Army technical sergeant assigned to the Los Alamos atom bomb research station near Albuquerque.

When Mr. Rogge said "fuzzy thinking" about Russia was common here in 1945, Judge Kaufman broke in to say:

"Let's get one thing clear. Russia did not come to our aid. We came to Russia's aid. Your argument is confusing to me, and I hope you are not trying to condone the actions of Greenglass. No American had the right to determine for himself how much aid should be given to Russia."

"Let David Greenglass have a square deal," the attorney said. "Let's give him a pat on the back and encourage others to come forward and tell the whole story of espionage. Fanatics with rebellion in their hearts are going to betray this country no matter what the sentence is. They may even laugh at it. But if the Government wants help, it must give help. Any sentence of over five years would be so severe as to discourage anyone else from coming forward with information."

Judge Stresses Fairness

"You have stressed a light sentence," Judge Kaufman replied deliberately. "I like to think that I never impose either a light sentence or a heavy sentence, but rather a just sentence within the framework of the facts in this case."

Leveling a stern gaze at the 29-year-old defendant, Judge Kaufman said:

"The fact that I am about to show you some consideration does not mean that I condone your acts or minimize them in any respect. They were loathesome. I must, however, recognize the help given by you in apprehending and bringing to justice the arch-criminals in this nefarious scheme, Julius Rosenberg and his wife, Ethel [illegible] have at least not added to your sins by committing the crime of perjury. You confessed and told a complete story in this case and it has been of great assistance to [illegible] Government. I realize the [illegible] that was required for you [illegible] testimony.

[illegible] the 40-year-old

David Greenglass leaving Federal Court after being sentenced yesterday. The New York Times

mendation and sentence you to fifteen years in jail."

As the last words fell, Ruth Greenglass almost toppled from her front-row seat on the left of the courtroom. After a stiffening shudder, the defendant's 27-year-old wife dropped her bare head forward to the rail and gripped hard with her right hand to steady herself.

As a Government witness she had said she expected that she and her husband would be punished, but hoped they would not be. The Greenglasses are parents of a boy, 4½, and a 10-month infant. Neither child had been born when the spy conspiracy began in June, 1944.

Greenglass stood on the same spot in the courtroom where his sister had been sentenced last Thursday. Aside from a sharp forward jutting of his head, he showed no emotion at the sentence. He wore a double-breasted brown suit, a white shirt and a brown and white tie, and stood with hands clasped behind his back. His wife was twenty feet away from him.

After Greenglass was removed to City Prison at 3:30 o'clock his wife went back to their cold-water flat at 265 Rivington Street on the lower East Side.

While Greenglass was being sentenced, attorneys for Julius and Ethel Rosenberg filed a notice of

Greenglass Let Off With 15 Years for Aid in Spy Case

David Greenglass, 29, whose testimony as the government's star witness produced death sentences for his sister and her husband, was sentenced to a 15-year prison term in Federal Court Friday. He had pleaded guilty of espionage conspiracy, the charge on which Ethel and Julius Rosenberg were doomed Thursday and their co-defendant, Morton Sobell, received a 30-year sentence. Federal Judge Irving R. Kaufman followed the recommendation of U. S. Attorney Irving Saypol in imposing the 15-year penalty on Greenglass, brother of Mrs. Rosenberg. The prosecutor recommended "tolerance for penitence, contriteness, remorse and belated truth."

Judge Kaufman, who also sentenced the Rosenbergs and Sobell, said he considered 15 years "a just sentence."

"You helped us strike a death blow to the trafficking of our military secrets by foreign agents," he told Greenglass, who stood with his hands clasped behind his back and showed no emotion.

The judge termed Greenglass' activities "loathesome" and "contemptible," but said recognition must be given his later aid to the government.

Greenglass had testified that while an Army sergeant assigned to the Los Alamos project he stole atom bomb secrets and turned them over to the Rosenbergs for transmission to Russia.

While he was being sentenced, counsel for the Rosenbergs filed an appeal from their verdict and death sentences in the U. S. Court of Appeals.

Rogge Urges 'Praise'

Greenglass' attorney, O. John Rogge, pleaded for a lesser sentence and told the court that his client "should be praised, not punished."

"Let's give him a pat on the back," Rogge said, "so that it will be an encouragement for others to come forward to aid investigative agencies. If the government wants [illegible] it must give help."

[illegible] "the full story" [illegible] known to the govern- [illegible] government [illegible] glass to come forward and [illegible] story."

The attorney argued that "any sentence in excess of five years would defeat the purpose of [illegible]

Greenglass Up For A-Spy Sentence

Related news on Page 13.

Former Army Sergeant David Greenglass, 28, comes up for sentencing today for his part in the Soviet A-bomb spy conspiracy.

The pudgy confessed traitor was star witness against his sister and brother-in-law, Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, who were given the death penalty yesterday for betraying atomic secrets to Russia in wartime.

Greenglass' fate will be pronounced by Federal Judge Irving Kaufman, who imposed extreme sentences on the Rosenbergs and sentenced a co-conspirator, Morton Sobell, 33, to prison for 30 years.

The ex-GI's help to the government in piling up evidence used at the trial of Mr. and Mrs. Rosenberg and Sobell was expected to be weighed in his favor when sentence is passed.

It was Greenglass who first implicated the Rosenbergs. He testified they talked him into stealing atomic secrets for the Russians while he was an Army technician at the Los Alamos, N. Mex., atomic plant in 1945.

Greenglass admitted he passed secret information to Harry Gold, a principal Philadelphia chemist and principal American contact of Dr. Klaus Fuchs, the British scientist. Both were netted in the spy roundup and sent to prison.

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From
NY Journal American
DATED APR 2 1951
RECEIVED BY N. Y. DIVISION

Hint Mercy for Informers:

U. S. Hunts Others In Red Spy Ring

RETREAT UNDER FIRE . . . Beset by a heckler, Mrs. RUTH GREENGLASS hides behind magazine in taxi as she leaves the U. S. Court House after hearing her husband, David, tool of atomic spies, sentenced to 15 years.

Journal-American Photo by Ed Richmond

By HOWARD RUSHMORE

With two atomic spies on their way to the electric chair and two others sentenced to prison, the Government today turned its efforts to arrests of other members of the Communist espionage network.

David Greenglass, 29, a former Army sergeant at Los Alamos, escaped a long jail sentence and possibly death when Federal Judge Irving R. Kaufman sentenced him to 15 years.

Pointing out he did this only because of Grenglass' cooperation with the government, Kaufman stressed that Greenglass' testimony had been a help to national security.

The government hopes other spies may come forward and reveal their accomplices and U. S. Attorney Myles J. Lane's recommendation [illegible]

[illegible] was predicated on this assumption.

Greenglass will begin serving his sentence next week while his sister, Ethel Rosenberg, 35, and her husband, Julius, 32, fight to escape the electric chair.

AWAITS JAIL RULING.

Greenglass was the chief witness against his relatives in the trial which ended last week.

A notice of appeal, requesting arrest of judgment and a new trial, already was filed in behalf of the Rosenbergs by their attorney, Emanuel H. Bloch. They and radar expert Martin Sobell, who got 30 years for a lesser part in the spy plot, remained in local prisons.

The Rosenbergs are due to be transferred to Sing Sing Prison at Ossining, where they would be executed if their appeals fail.

Greenglass, who allegedly got $500 for some of the most vital secrets of the billion-dollar A-bomb, was held in the Tombs pending decision by Federal authorities on the penitentiary [illegible] to serve.

[illegible] will be eligible for parole [illegible] years. His wife, [illegible]

BITTER [illegible] to pieces," [illegible] Mrs. Margaret Werk[illegible] [illegible] mother of a boy [illegible] months infant, [illegible] cold-water flat at 2[illegible] st.—under fire.

A woman who identified herself as Mrs. Margaret Werk[illegible] 326 E. 113th st., an Austrian native now a naturalized citizen, ran up to the cab in which Mrs. Greenglass was leaving the Federal Building.

"Come out and I'll tear you to pieces. I was born in Austria and I'm proud to be an American."

Spy Greenglass Given 15 Years

David Greenglass, confessed atom spy whose testimony helped doom his sister and brother-in-law, was sentenced today to 15 years in prison.

Journal American
APR 6 1951

The Lyons Den

By Leonard Lyons

The House Un-American Activities Committee will invade Broadway and investigate the New York theater influences . . . The bidding for the rights to Gen. MacArthur's memoirs—on a capital gains basis similar to Eisenhower's—now has passed the million-dollar mark. It would include all book, magazine and movie rights. Some publishers are pooling their offers, each hoping to get a percentage of the final deal . . . David Greenglass, who turned government witness in the atom spy case, and his wife, have sold their story to a Sunday newspaper. Ex-GI Greenglass will tell how he was recruited to reveal the atom bomb secret.

Donald Kingsley, head of the Intl. Refugee Organization, returns from Europe today with two I.R.O. children he found abroad. They're Czech youngsters, and Kingsley has adopted them . . . The toughest timing break of the year came to Charles E. Wilson's assistant, Thompson, who waited until the appropriate moment to announce his resignation and list the reasons. On the release date of the Thompson story, MacArthur was recalled . . . Last week Lady Astor met Paul Gallico, and mistook him for Paul Jarrico, the writer who appeared before the House Un-American Activities Committee. Gallico is encountering much of this name confusion, particularly because so many people heard of "Paul Jarrico" only via the radio.

William O. Douglas Jr., now is a member of the U. S. Marine Corps Reserve . . . Beatrice Lillie flies back from London April 29, to meet some TV deadlines . . . Senators Taft and Douglas were chosen to appear in the debate, at the A.S.N.E. meeting in Washington, because each had selected the other as the man he'd like most to debate against. Publisher Jack Knight was selected as moderator because his Illinois paper supported Douglas and his Ohio paper supported Taft, in their respective campaigns for re-election . . . Chief Justice Fred Vinson joined the President aboard the White House yacht last weekend.

In the movie to be made in N. Y. by the Council of the Living Theater, Gregory Peck will play the role of a young hopeful aided in a stage career by Katharine Cornell. It was that way in real life too: Miss Cornell gave Peck his start with an understudy's role in "Doctor's Dilemma" . . . Some of the entertainment industry figures subpenaed to appear in Washington will not be called at the open hearings. At the private sessions they convinced the committee of their innocence . . . Truman, Barkley and Bill Boyle have decided the '52 convention will be held either in Philadelphia or Chicago.

The front-pages here on Sunday reported that Arthur MacArthur, *atfielding his first big-league game in his first week in America*, had received a glove, autographed baseball, Giant cap and jacket, and had become a Giant fan. But this wasn't his first big-league outfit. When I visited the MacArthurs in Tokyo, I left a St. Louis Cardinal baseball for the boy. Mrs. MacArthur told me that she herself is a Cleveland fan, because she'd been a Tris Speaker admirer. When I returned I mentioned this to Speaker, who sent Mrs. MacArthur an autographed baseball, and to Arthur MacArthur a Cleveland Indian uniform complete with spikes.

The Duke of Wellington, now visiting here, was so anxious to see "Guys & Dolls" that he said he'd be willing to sit on the steps. Cy Feuer, co-producer of the show, sent words: "We'll arrange it—but on condition that the Duke doesn't wear his sword." . . . Lester Markel, the Sunday Times editor, was asked about the rumor that the N. Y. Times would start printing a Broadway column. "It's true," he said. "And it will be written, of course, by Dr. James B. Conant" . . . During her appearance in Dallas, Margaret Truman visited the Neiman-Marcus store, where models in new gowns were paraded. Miss Truman selected no gown. She ordered the smock the models wore between gown trials.

David Lilienthal, ex-head of the Atomic Energy Commission, saw Mike DiSalle at a party in Washington and expressed no sympathy for the Price Stabilizer. "After you leave office, you realize that the hot spot is a great place," said Lilienthal. "There's always excitement. It's good, even if you're the target—as long as you feel you're doing the right thing" . . . Among the thousands of suggestions to the Price Stabilizer, incidentally, was one from the dean of a college who advised: "Why not just paste the ceiling prices in every store. Sure it's simple, but the simple things usually are the best." Mr. DiSalle wrote a reply: "You're wrong. And, by the way, are simple students usually the best ones?"

Alexander F. Jones, the new president of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, said yesterday: "Old newspapermen don't fade away. They get stuffy and become editors" . . . Lewis, the stage producer, walked by the new UN Building and referred to it as "Homburg Heaven" . . . Veteran courtroom observers predict that the attempt by Ethel Rosenberg, the atom bomb spy, to be transferred from the death house at Sing Sing will fail. It is true that her husband and co-defendant hasn't been sent to the Death House yet—but in order to return Mrs. Rosenberg to N. Y., at least 30 prisoners first would have to be moved from the Women's House of Detention to isolate her as prescribed by the rules governing doomed prisoners.

Rudy Halley has been vacationing at a retreat near Hollywood, Fla. . . . Hungary's original demands, in exchange for Vogeler's release, included electronics equipment from Westinghouse and RCA . . . Maurice Chevalier, who was refused admission to the U.S.A. because he signed the Stockholm Peace Petition, will deny Red sympathies and explain that he didn't quite understand the petition—because it was headed: "Are You for Peace or for War?" Chevalier also will state that the same petition was signed by the Queen Mother of Belgium and by many French stars, including one who recently made a triumphant visit to N. Y.

The Lyons Den

By Leonard Lyons

The accountants have estimated the estate tax on the William Randolph Hearst properties: Between 65 and 70 million, with ten years in which to raise it . . . When the State Dept. men at the San Francisco Conference were asked about the absence of Gen. MacArthur they revealed that the invitation to him from John Foster Dulles had been suggested by the President, upon the urging of Gen. George C. Marshall . . . Henry Ford II learned that the new Republic of Israel was in desperate need of rock-crushers, for use in getting material for home-building. Ford then donated a complete rock-crushing plant.

Ludwig Bemelmans attended the fabulous costume Gala in Venice wearing the costume of a waiter. Bemelmans, who once was a waiter at the Ritz, had no invitation to the Gala and arranged to attend as a real waiter. He took notes for a magazine story about it . . . The sponsors of last night's "Toast of the Town" telecast—a dramatization of the career of Oscar Hammerstein II, paid Carol Bruce in full, although she didn't appear. Miss Bruce was standing by, in the event that trouble arose over the appearance of Lena Horne. Henry Dunn, of the Theater Authority, threatened to yank the show if Miss Horne were stopped from appearing . . . U. S. Atty. Saypol, designated for a court post, will resign before the campaign begins.

Jake LaMotta, the ex-middleweight champ, thinks Randy Turpin will beat Ray Robinson on Wednesday. "I saw Turpin reading comic books, while Robinson has a doctor with him," LaMotta reasoned. "It means Robinson's nervous about it and Turpin ain't" . . . Adam Di Gatano, of the dancing Di Gatanos, was stricken during a performance in Kansas City and now is in an oxygen tent at Menorah Hospital there . . . Of the 49 women invited by Gen. Marshall to join his committee to help recruitment, 46 responded favorably. Of the remaining three, two are ill and the third, Irene Dunne, is in Europe and couldn't be reached in time.

John Osborne, editor of Life's editorial page, is moving to Washington for the Luce publications. He will be replaced here by the man he succeeded, Jack Jessup . . . Sylvia Sidney will tour the country in Clifford Odets' hit of last season, "Country Girl," as soon as the producers find a leading man to meet her approval . . . Gen. Tony Biddle, now in Paris as a member of SHAPE staff, serves as Gen. Eisenhower's official Military Diplomat. Mary Lawrence, wife of Col. Jock Lawrence, heard Gen. Biddle ask: "What kind of uniform should I wear as Military Diplomat?" She suggested: "A green official blouse, and striped trousers."

King Farouk of Egypt was at the gambling casinos in Cannes last week, contrary to the reports that he had stopped his spree. At the high-stake chemin-de-fer table the King of Egypt was asked by one of the players what he thought would happen to the world in the next few years . . . "I believe that soon there will be only five Kings left in the whole world," replied Farouk. "The King of Hearts, the King of Spades, the King of Clubs, the King of Diamonds—and, maybe, the King of England."

Buddy Hackett, the comic, insists that when he sought the help of a psychoanalyst to cure him of his inferiority complex, the psychoanalyst told him: "You have no complex. You really ARE inferior" . . . Grace Hayes, owner of the Red Rooster nightclub in Las Vegas—the only club in town where there's no gambling—faces condemnation of her property, which is needed to effect a widening of the street. She's dissatisfied with the condemnation fee suggested, and so threatens to sit on the doorstep with a rifle, to shoot any deputies who try to take her place away from her . . . David Greenglass, the [illegible]

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SUPERVISOR
PROPERTY CLERK
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From NY Post & Times

DATED SEP 10 1951

FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIV.

SEARCHED ..... INDEXED .....
SERIALIZED ..... FILED .....
SEP 12 1951
FBI - NEW YORK

The Lyons Den

By Leonard Lyons

Ex-Sgt. David Greenglass, the Atom Bomb spy whose testimony helped convict his sister and brother-in-law, soon may be moved from the Federal prison, so that his testimony can be used in a new Red investigation . . . One of the world's foremost scientists—a Nobel Prize winner—who was invited to come to America to attend a dinner in N. Y. this month, had to cancel the trip because he was unable to get an American visa. The State Dept. insists he has a questionable political record . . . Baron Gottfried Von Cramm will be on the German Davis Cup team again. His entry will be protested because of his record.

Both Rocky Compitello, the middleweight, and Jack Appel, the referee he knocked down and kicked last week (the boxer later was freed when Appel refused to press an assault charge against him) will lose their licenses. Bob Christenberry, the Boxing Commissioner, feels that in refusing to take strong action Appel was inviting attacks against other referees. . . Billy Rose is negotiating to re-open his Diamond Horseshoe nightclub again . . . Hallmark is releasing two more paintings by Winston Churchill for its Christmas card trade. One is a Holy Land scene painted in '36, the other a drawing-room interior painted in '25.

The Aga Khan is expected to arrive in this country within the next few days. Because of his control of the purse strings, he's the only one empowered to make a final disposition of the Rita Hayworth-Aly Khan estrangement . . . Miss Hayworth, incidentally, negotiated a final settlement of her U. S. income tax matters, for $15,000. The original problem evolved around the disallowance of a tax loss on her investment in Orson Welles' musical, "Around the World." Miss Hayworth's tax settlement automatically places a $15,000 limit on Welles' liability, which means he can return here without any difficulties.

Bob Blaikie, the insurgent Democratic district leader who beat Tammany three years' running—he supported FDR, the Mayor and now Rudy Halley—has been fighting Frank Costello's influence in Tammany. Costello soon will be tried in the Federal Court here. Mrs. Blaikie was on the Grand Jury which indicted him . . . When producer-director-writer Joshua Logan heard that Rosalind Russell had read over 100 new plays in seeking one in which to return to Broadway, he told her: "For stars like you, plays aren't found; they're written" . . . Robin Morgan, the 10-year-old who plays the role of Dagmar Hansen in TV's "I Remember Mama," visited the UN Building where a Scandinavian official asked her, "Are you Norwegian by birth?" The young actress told him: "No. Only by television."

The counsel for the convicted Communist leaders, sentenced for contempt of court arising out of their behavior before Judge Medina, still are unable to find a distinguished lawyer to represent them before the U. S. Supreme Court. There are so few able, available lawyers willing, in these times, to represent people who have anything to do with Communists, that a novel scene may be presented at the forthcoming trial of the newest batch of indicted Red leaders: One of them told a prominent member of the N. Y. bar that in all likelihood they'll use no lawyer at all, and will act as their own counsel.

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David Greenglass, who was sentenced to a prison term after he testified against the Atom Bomb spies, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, is doing draftsmanship in prison and has invented a "Shower Valet." The drawings are all finished, but he can't patent it as yet because he hasn't the money . . . When Betty Hutton opens at the Palace Theater it will be for a four-week run . . . O. John Rogge, who is suing his former client, the Civil Rights Congress' Bail Fund, can't serve the subpenas on the directors, Hammett, Patterson, Green and Hunton. Rogge therefore will give the documents to the marshal.

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GREENGLASS DATA OLD, ROGGE SAYS

Lawyer Denies Atom Spy, Who Will Testify Friday, Gave 'Important Information'

By EDWARD RANZAL

O. John Rogge, counsel for David Greenglass, denied yesterday the contention of Senator Joseph R. McCarthy's subcommittee that the confessed atom-spy had supplied "important information on espionage in the radar field."

Mr. Rogge said that Greenglass had been cooperative when questioned last Thursday by staff members of the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations at the Federal Prison at Lewisburg, Pa. He added, however, that the Federal Bureau of Investigation had covered in great detail every subject explored by the subcommittee and the full story had previously been told to the F. B. I.

Nonetheless, Francis P. Carr, executive director of the subcommittee, announced yesterday that Greenglass would testify on Friday at a closed session at the United States Court House, Foley Square.

Senator McCarthy, Wisconsin Republican who heads the subcommittee, will be on hand here today to continue the subcommittee's investigation of espionage and Communist activities in the Army's Signal Corps.

Trail Led to Greenglass

Greenglass, now serving fifteen years for his part in a wartime atom-spy plot, is the brother of the executed spy, Ethel Rosenberg. He testified against his sister and brother-in-law, Julius Rosenberg, who also was executed for atomic spying.

In Senator McCarthy's investigation of the Fort Monmouth, N. J., radar laboratories, Rosenberg's name cropped up so frequently that the subcommittee has indicated that Rosenberg organized an espionage ring there. Rosenberg was employed at Fort Monmouth for several years during World War II.

Thus, the subcommittee's espionage trail led again to Greenglass.

There were three points in which the subcommittee was most interested. Reference to each can be found in Greenglass' direct testimony at the Rosenberg trial.

Greenglass was asked what he knew about Joel Barr. At the trial he said that Rosenberg had told him that Barr, who also had worked at Fort Monmouth, was an important member of Rosenberg's espionage ring. Rosenberg said he told Greenglass that Barr fled the country by obtaining a passport for Belgium in 1948.

8 More Are Questioned

Greenglass also repeated for the subcommittee the story told by Rosenberg that the latter had stolen a proximity fuse while Rosenberg was working for the Emerson Radio and Phonograph Corporation. The fuse, a one-time military secret, was used to explode artillery shells.

The last point covered the period after Greenglass' release from the Army. The prisoner had a job with the Arma Corporation, manufacturers of classified material. Rosenberg asked Greenglass to supply statistics to the ring, according to the testimony, and Greenglass refused.

Meanwhile, eight more witnesses were questioned yesterday by Roy M. Cohn, chief counsel for the subcommittee.

In another espionage investigation, Harry Gold, also a confessed atom spy now serving thirty years, supplied the Senate Internal Security subcommittee with a second sworn affidavit in four days.

In it, he further linked Alexander Svenchansky, former American radio broadcaster for the Russian section at United Nations headquarters, with a Soviet spy ring.

Late City

Greenglass Told M'Carthy Nothing New, Says Lawyer

O. John Rogge, counsel for convicted atom spy David Greenglass, said today he was sure Greenglass had given Sen. McCarthy's subcommittee no more information than he had previously given the FBI.

McCarthy investigators talked to Greenglass in the federal prison at Lewisburg, Pa., last Thursday in connection with their investigation of alleged espionage activities in radar laboratories at Fort Monmouth, N. J. McCarthy had said Greenglass had supplied "important information on espionage in the radar field.

But Rogge said Greenglass told him the committee had gotten nothing new of any material substance from him. It was all, he said, what Greenglass had told the FBI many months ago.

Mac Must Quiz Greenglass in Jail As Brownell Sets Prison Rules

Senator Joseph R. McCarthy must go to a Federal prison if he wants to question convicted atomic spy David Greenglass.

Attorney General Herbert Brownell Jr. laid down a set of new rules yesterday providing that Congressional committees must go to the prison where a convict is held if they want to question him.

McCarthy had hoped to bring Greenglass before his permanent investigating subcommittee in New York for questioning about security leaks in the Army's radar program.

The Wisconsin senator also had said he wanted to interview Greenglass next week, but another of Brownell's rules provides that a written application to see the prisoners must be made 10 days before the date of the interview.

McCarthy had no immediate comment on the Justice Department regulations as he wound up a series of closed hearings in New York yesterday into possible espionage at the Fort Monmouth, N. J., signal corps laboratory where the Army develops top secret radar defense equipment. Open hearings will begin here next Thursday.

The rules provide that a member of the committee, not just a staff assistant, must be present at the interview. Two of McCarthy's aides interviewed Greenglass at the Lewisburg, Pa., prison last week.

Brownell ruled that the application to interview a prisoner must state that the committee has approved the request by vote, and must tell the purpose and subjects of the interview.

The committee must have a member at the questioning and a stenographic transcript must be supplied afterwards to the Attorney General.

7 Speculation

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N.Y. BROOKLYN EAGLE

DATE NOV 6 - 1953

Will Tell Spy Role:

Rosenberg Kin At Probe Today

Greenglass Helped Send Pair to Chair

By IRWIN SAFCHIK

WASHINGTON, April 27 (INS). — Atom spy David Greenglass, 34, who helped send his sister and brother-in-law to the electric chair, was called by Senate investigators today to tell of his role in the Rosenberg espionage ring.

The former mechanic, now serving a 15-year sentence at the Lewisburg, Pa., Federal Penitentiary, was the brother of Ethel Rosenberg, executed along with her husband Julius in 1953 following a trial at which Greenglass was a key government witness.

In today's appearance before the Senate Internal Security subcommittee, Greenglass was expected to follow the lead of Harry Gold, another convicted atom spy, in telling all about his career in espionage work.

Gold testified for nearly three hours before the subcommittee yesterday — with Greenglass seated only two chairs away

Senators Hear Greenglass:

Rosenbergs Labeled Hypocritical Martyrs

By IRWIN SAFCHIK

WASHINGTON, April 27 (INS)—Convicted atom spy David Greenglass said Friday that Ethel and Julius Rosenberg were "hypocrites" who deliberately "martyred" themselves for the Soviet cause.

Emotionally, he told the Senate Internal Security sub-

David Greenglass (right) confers with Harry Gold during hearing. (AP WIREPHOTO)

committee that he "still has affection" for the Rosenbergs, his sister and brother-in-law, though his testimony helped send them to the electric chair.

"It's a hard thing to be called a murderer," Greenglass said, "but to martyr yourself deliberately for a completely erroneous cause is the most hypocritical and ridiculous thing you could do."

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322

Final Edition

HE SAID HIS aged mother refused to mourn for her daughter when Ethel and Julius were executed for espionage in 1953. He explained that Mrs. Greenglass had implored Ethel to "think of her children" and admit her crimes, but Ethel refused.

The stocky, bespectacled, 34-year-old witness recently lost a plea for parole from the 15-year term he is serving at the Lewisburg, Pa., Federal penitentiary for his role in the spy ring.

Describing his unhappy career as a Red agent, Greenglass repeated much of the testimony which led to the conviction of the Rosenbergs.

HE SAID HE became a spy while in the Army in 1944 at the urging of Julius Rosenberg, his "mentor," and tried later to "get out from under the tangled web" of his "crumbled" beliefs. He was never a member of the Communist party.

Greenglass and Harry Gold, another key figure in the Rosenberg ring and now serving a 30-year term at Lewisburg, were lauded by Sen. Jenner (R.-Ind.) for "great courage" in testifying. Gold testified Thursday and attended Friday's hearing.

Subcommittee counsel Robert Morris said their testimony was "in refreshing contrast" to that of some other witnesses and will aid the Senate group in its work. Morris added: "If many more people like this came forward, it would not be long before the Soviet underground would be smashed."

He said Rosenberg was "paymaster" for Reds in American colleges and masterminded the Soviet ring assigned to learn the secret of the atomic bomb which the U. S. was developing during World War II.

He said Julius and Ethel tried to the end to hide their activities, disregarding the effect their execution would have on their two children and other loved ones.

GREENGLASS declared: "I finally made my decision and testified. These were my flesh and blood and I felt affection for them and still feel affection.

"But at any time that these people would have wanted not to be martyred they could just as easily have put their hand out and said, 'Stop!'"

ROSENBERGS HELD FUTILE 'MARTYRS'

Greenglass Says Atom Spies Died for 'Erroneous Cause' of World Communism

WASHINGTON, April 27 (UP) —David Greenglass said today that his sister and brother-in-law, Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, had deliberately become martyrs for the "completely erroneous" cause of world communism.

The 34-year-old former Army machinist, who is serving a fifteen-year prison term for slipping atomic secrets to the Rosenberg spy ring, told the Senate Internal Security subcommittee that such martyrdom was "the most hypocritical thing a person can do."

He said that he had at times been sorry he gave the testimony that helped to send the Rosenbergs to the electric chair in 1953.

"These were my flesh and blood," he added. "I felt affection for them."

Mother's Plea at Sing Sing

He declared that the Rosenbergs "could have stopped me at any time if they had told their story," but that they had "refused."

He said that he had told to the Federal Bureau of Investigation "the whole story" of his spy activities upon his arrest in 1950. He added that their mother had visited his sister in Sing Sing Prison and begged her to follow his example.

"You're not my mother," he quoted his sister as replying. "Leave. I don't want anything more to do with you. You're as bad as Dave."

He told the subcommittee that his mother afterward disowned Ethel, declaring "she's no daughter of mine." He added that when Ethel was executed his mother refused to go through Shiva, the traditional Jewish mourning service.

The story by Greenglass carried a repetition of the remorse and repentence expressed yesterday by his fellow-spy, Harry Gold. Gold, who received a 30-year sentance, is also in the Federal prison at Lewisburg, Pa. Greenglass, short, stocky former foreman of the atomic laboratory at Los Alamos, N. M., told the subcommittee how Julius Rosenberg became his "mentor" in communism and recruited him as a spy.

Gave Secrets to Courier

He testified that in June, 1945, he gave Gold, courier for the ring, diagrams of the high-explosive lens molds that were the heart of one type of atomic bomb. He said that he also furnished a list of twenty or twenty-five possible spy recruits among scientists at Los Alamos.

He declared that his belief in communism began to crumble in 1945 when he realized that he was stealing for "devastation on a tremendous scale."

"There came a point where I couldn't overrule what was staring me in the face," he went on. "Every belief I had had to be reexamined. I realized I had to run. I tried every way I could to get out from under this entangling web."

After he left the army, he testified, Julius Rosenberg urged him to attend college. He quoted Rosenberg as saying that the Russians would help pay his expenses to increase his contacts among atomic scientists. He said that Rosenberg had told him he was helping several such students.

He told the Senators that when "things were getting hot" Rosenberg twice suggested that he leave the country. He added that Rosenberg once told him they both would "just take off and go if it gets too hot."

Greenglass said that he believed in communism and had been a member of the Young Communist League, but had never joined the Communist party because he could not accept party discipline.

"I'd rather lie in bed on Sunday morning than be up at 7 o'clock shoving Daily Workers under people's doors," he commented.

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4-28-56

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p. 5

Hradsky Iron

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Mother Disowned Them

Greenglass Hits Rosenbergs As 'Hypocritical' Martyrs

By The United Press

WASHINGTON, Apr. 27.—Convicted atom spy David Greenglass said today that his sister and brother-in-law, Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, deliberately became martyrs for the "completely erroneous" cause of world communism.

The thirty-four-year-old former Army machinist told the Senate Internal Security subcommittee that such martyrdom is "the most hypocritical thing a person can do."

Greenglass, now serving a fifteen-year prison term for giving atomic secrets to the Rosenberg spy ring, said he has at times been sorry he gave the testimony that helped to send the Rosenbergs to the electric chair in 1953.

"These were my flesh and blood . . . I felt affection for them," he said haltingly. But he added that the Rosenbergs "could have stopped me at any time if they had told their story . . . but they refused."

Greenglass, who said he told the F. B. I. "the whole story" of his spy activities upon his arrest in 1950, told how his mother visited Ethel in Sing Sing Prison and begged her to follow his example.

"You're not my mother," he quoted his sister as replying. "Leave. I don't want anything more to do with you. You're as bad as Dave."

He said that his mother afterward disowned Ethel, de-

Continued on page 4, column 5

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Rosenbergs

(Continued from page one)

claring "She's no daughter of mine." He added that when Ethel was executed, his mother refused to go through "shiva," the traditional Jewish mourning.

"Greenglass' story was a repetition of the remorse and repentance expressed yesterday by his fellow spy, Harold Gold. Gold, who received a thirty-year sentence, also is serving his term in Lewisburg, Pa., Federal prison.

His "Mentor" as Red

Greenglass, short, stocky former foreman of the Los Alamos, N. M., atomic laboratory, told the subcommittee how Julius Rosenberg became his "mentor" in communism and recruited him as a spy.

He said that in June, 1945, he gave Gold, courier for the ring, diagrams of the high-explosive lens moulds that were the heart of one type atomic bomb. He said he also furnished a list of twenty or twenty-five possible spy recruits among scientists at Los Alamos.

He said his belief in communism began to crumble in 1945 when he realized that he was stealing secrets for "devastation on a tremendous scale."

"There came a point where I couldn't overrule what was staring me in the face," he said. "Every belief I had had to be re-examined. I realized I had to run. I tried every way I could to get out from under this entangling web."

Urged To Be Student

He said after he left the Army, Julius Rosenberg urged him to attend college. He quoted Rosenberg as saying the Russians would help pay his expenses in order to increase his contacts among atomic scientists. He said Rosenberg told him he was helping several such students.

He said that when "things were getting hot" Rosenberg twice suggested he leave the country. He said that Rosenberg once told him they both would "just take off and go if it gets too hot."

Greenglass said he believed in communism and was a member of the Young Communist League. But he said he never joined the Communist party itself because he could not accept party discipline.

"I'd rather lie in bed on Sunday morning than be up at 7 o'clock shoving 'Daily Workers' under people's doors," he said.

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.— The U.S. Parole Board says it will give "full review" to the parole application of David Greenglass, convicted for atom spy activities during World War II.

The board made that announcement yesterday after a hearing on the application. Greenglass has served eight years of a 15-year sentence on his admission that he was a member of the Rosenberg spy ring. The board has turned down Greenglass parole requests three times in the past.

Greenglass was the chief witness against his sister, Ethel Rosenberg, who with her husband, Julius, was convicted of espionage for Russia. They were executed in 1953.

Robert Morris, counsel for the Senate internal security subcommittee, appeared at yesterday's parole board hearing to urge clemency for Greenglass. He said the convicted spy had earned parole by cooperating with the Senate committee and other federal agencies.

Greenglass is being held at Lewisburg (Pa.) Federal Penitentiary.

FROM THE

We had Greenglass down

Night

1/10/58

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MRS. GREENGLASS DIES

Mother of Ethel Rosenberg, Executed in 1952 as Spy

Mrs. Tessie Greenglass of 64 Sheriff Street, mother of Mrs. Ethel Rosenberg, who was executed in 1953 as a spy, died on Friday at LeRoy Hospital. Her age was 75. She was the widow of Daniel Greenglass.

Mrs. Rosenberg's husband, Julius, was executed with her for the same crime.

Surviving Mrs. Greenglass are two sons, Bernard and David, the latter of whom is serving a fifteen-year sentence in Federal prison for complicity in the espionage case.

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Executed Spy's Mother Is Dead

Mrs. Tessie Greenglass, 75, of 64 Sheriff St., mother of executed atom spy Ethel Rosenberg and of David Greenglass, now serving 15 years for conspiracy to give the Russians secret information during World War II, died last Friday in Leroy Hospital and was buried Sunday, it became known yesterday. Private services were held in the Brettschneider funeral home, 49 E. Seventh St.

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2/14/58
Mag. 30
Col. 4

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Greenglass Loses Fourth Parole Plea

By the United Press.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The United States Parole Board refused today to free David Greenglass, a member of the Rosenberg atom spy ring.

Greenglass, who has served eight years of his 15-year sentence at the Lewisburg (Pa.) Federal Penitentiary, became eligible for parole April 5, 1956. Three previous applications have been rejected.

He testified against his sister, Mrs. Ethel Rosenberg, who subsequently was executed with her husband, Julius, as atom spies. Last January, Robert Morris, Sounsel of the Senate Internal Security subcommittee, asked the Parole Board to release Greenglass because the prisoner had been cooperating with United States intelligence agencies.

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N. Y. Daily Mirror

EDT. Final Sports

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Greenglass

Greenglass Parole Denied

WASHINGTON, Mar. 21 (AP).—The Federal Parole Board refused today for the fourth time to free atom spy David Greenglass.

Greenglass, who has served seven years of a fifteen-year sentence at Lewisburg Federal Penitentiary, was a member of the Rosenberg atom spy ring. He helped send his sister and brother-in-law—Julius and Ethel Rosenberg—to the electric chair by testifying against them.

Greenglass became eligible for parole April 5, 1956. Robert Morris, counsel for the Senate Internal Security subcommittee, asked the parole board in January to free Greenglass because he had been co-operating with United States intelligence agencies.

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Greenglass Plea Denied

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Greenglass, who has served seven years of a 15-year sentence at Lewisburg Penitentiary, was a member of the Rosenberg atom spy ring.

HE HELPED send his sister and brother-in-law—Julius and Ethel Rosenberg—to the electric chair by testifying against them.

Greenglass became eligible for parole April 5, 1956. In all he has made four applications for parole.

Robert Morris, counsel for the Senate Internal Security subcommittee, asked the parole board in January to free Greenglass because he had been cooperating with U. S. Intelligence agencies.

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